

NAZ.

le III

[*]

BIBLIOTECA NAZ.

Vittorio Emanuele III

XXIII*

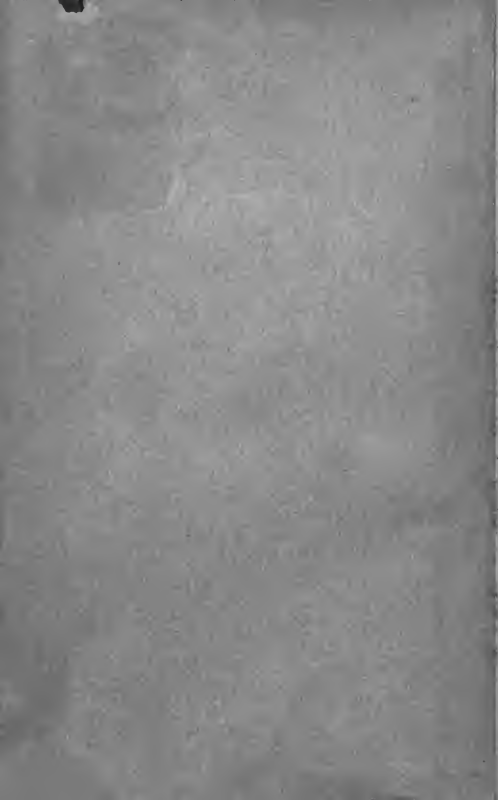
A

38

NAPOLI

~~S. C. 1~~
~~Steff. 0~~





A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE.

VA11509418

A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE.
WITH
INTERLINEAL READING LESSONS,
DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY.

BY
FARIS EL-SHIDIAC

A NATIVE OF MOUNT LEBANON, SYRIA;
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ARABIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA;
TRANSLATOR OF THE WHOLE BIBLE INTO ARABIC;
AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ARABS," AND OF THE ARABIC
WORK CALLED "THE FARIYAO" الفارياق.



LONDON:
BERNARD QUARITCH,
ORIENTAL AND PHILOLOGICAL BOOKSELLER,
16, CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

1856.

LONDON :

—
W. M. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.



PREFACE.

IN writing this Introduction to the Arabic Language I do not pretend to have performed a work of great research; but I may justly state that I have produced a most useful and practical work for those who wish to study this Language, no such book having ever appeared before in this country. As to the method of writing Arabic words with English characters, it was made at the suggestion of MR. QUARITCH, the publisher.

I have to thank the REV. H. G. WILLIAMS, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, for many hints, especially for correcting the English.

Any gentleman desirous of receiving instruction in the Arabic Language may obtain MR. FARIS'S address from the publisher.

الحمد لله

وبعد فاني لست ادعي بافي ابديت معجزة في تاليف هذا الكتاب
ولكن يحق لي ان اقول اني صنعت انفع شي لمن يروم ان يتعلم اللغة
العربية اذ لم يظهر الي الان كتاب مثله في لغة الانكليز اما كَتَبَ
الالفاظ العربية بحروف انكليزية فكان بحسب اشارة ناشرة مستر كوارج ثم
ينبغي لي ان اتي علي الاب المحترم مستر وليامس مدرس اللغة العربية
في مدينة كمبريدج وخصوصا علي تصليحه العبارات الانكليزية فليست والحالة
هذه اخجل من التنويه بهذا الكتاب علي صغر حجمه عند المبتدئين
رجاء ان ينوء بي هو ايضا عند المنتهين *

A
G R A M M A R
OF THE
A R A B I C L A N G U A G E.

CHAPTER I.

THE Arabians, in common with many of the Eastern nations, write from the right hand to the left. Their Alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, differently shaped according to their position at the beginning, middle, or end of words. The names and powers, and the order and figure, of the letters may be seen in the following Table.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE.

NAME,	FINAL.		MED.	INIT.	POWER.
	Connect.	Uncon.			
Alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	<i>a</i>
Ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	<i>b</i>
Ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	<i>t</i>
Tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	<i>th</i>
Jeem	ج	ج	ج	ج	<i>j</i>
'Ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	<i>h</i>
C'ha	خ	خ	خ	خ	<i>ch</i>
Dal	د	د	د	د	<i>d</i>
Thal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	<i>th</i>
Ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	<i>r</i>
Zaī or Zine ..	ز	ز	ز-	ز	<i>z</i>
Seen	س	س	س	س	<i>s</i>
Sheen	ش	ش	ش	ش	<i>sh</i>
'Sad	ص	ص	ص	ص	<i>s</i>
'Dad	ض	ض	ض	ض	<i>d</i>
'Ta	ط	ط	ط	ط	<i>t</i>
Tha	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	<i>th in father</i>
Aine	ع	ع	ع	ع	<i>a</i>
Gine	غ	غ	غ	غ	<i>g</i>
Fa	ف	ف	ف	ف	<i>f</i>
'Kaf	ق	ق	ق	ق	<i>k</i>

NAME.	FINAL.		MED.	INIT.	POWER.
	Connect.	Uncon.			
Kaf	ك	كَ	ك	كَ	<i>k</i>
Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	<i>l</i>
Meem	م	م	م	م	<i>m</i>
Noon	ن	ن	ن	ن	<i>n</i>
Waw	و	و	و	و	<i>w</i>
Ha	ه	ه	ه	ه	<i>h</i>
Ya	ي	ي	ي	ي	<i>y, i</i>

Lam-Alif, *ل* or *لا*, which is composed of *ل lam* and *ا alif*.

OBSERVATIONS.

ث is pronounced like *th* in *thick*.

خ is a strong guttural.

ذ is equivalent to *th* in *this*.

ض. The *true* sound of this letter must be learnt by the ear. It is like a strong *d*.

ع resembles *Alif* with (ʿ) in sound, but is more guttural.

غ is a hard guttural *g*.

ق is a guttural *k*.

CHAPTER II.

OF VOWELS AND ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

THE Arabs have only three characters for vowels, which they call فَتْحَة *Fatha*, كَسْرَة *Casra*, and ضَمَّة *Damma*. The first is represented by a small oblique line over the letter; the second by a similar stroke under the letter; and the third by a small curve, like a comma, as follows:

Fatha. . (') sounding as *a*.

Casra. . (,) sounding as *i*.

Damma (°) sounding nearly as *o*.

These signs are sometimes doubled in the final letters, which doubling is then called تَنْوِين *tanween*, or *nunation*, because the vowel is then pronounced as if terminated by ن, as رَجُلٌ *rajolon*, “a man;” رَجُلٍ *rajolin*; رَجُلًا *rajolan*. The first (° °) marks the nominative case; the second (° ,) the genitive, dative, and ablative; the third (° ° °) the accusative. It must be observed here that the final ل adds nothing to the sound when the accusative is pronounced.

تَشْدِيد *tashdid* (° ° °) doubles the letter over which it is placed, as نَزَلَ *nazzala*, “he brought down.”

هَمْزَة *hamza* (°) is placed generally over the ا, and sometimes over the و and ي, and is considered as a guttural letter.

وَصل *wasla* (° ° °) implies *conjunction*, and is only inscribed over ل to mark an union with the preceding letter,

ا being then silent, as كِتَابُ اللَّهِ *kitábu-lláhi*, “the book of God.”

مَدَّة *madda* (˘) implies *extension*, and is placed over ا, giving it a long sound, as آدَمَ *ādam*.

سُكُون *socoon* (°) signifies *a pause*, and is placed over a letter that has no vowel.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE NOUN.

THE Arabs consider the verb as the first part of speech, and the third person singular masculine of the preterite tense as the root or origin; but as the noun is more familiar to the English reader, we have placed it here before the verb. A few words, however, may be first said respecting the article ال, which the Arabs call أَدَاةُ التَّعْرِيفِ *adátutta`aríf*, “instrument of determination.”

When any of these letters, namely, ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش follows the article ال, the ل is then dropped, its place being supplied by *tashdid*, as فَكُّهُ الدِّينِ *fikhhu-ddín*, “knowledge of the religion.”

When the particle ل *to* is prefixed to a noun beginning with ل, which, as being definite, ought to have the article, in order to avoid the meeting of several Lams the article is dispensed with; or, in pointed books,

represented by *tashdid*, as إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ *innā lillāhi*, “we are to God.”

N.B. The noun to which the article is annexed does not receive the tanween.

CHAPTER IV.

OF GENDER.

IN the Arabic there are two genders, مُذَكَّر *mothakkar*, “masculine,” and مُؤَنَّث *moännath*, “feminine.” Nouns are feminine either by signification or termination. By signification: 1st, names of women and female appellatives, as مَرْيَم *Mar-yam*, “Mary;” أُم *omm*, “a mother;” بِنْت *bint*, “a girl;” أُخْت *ócht*, “a sister:” 2dly, the double members of the body, as يَد *yad*, “the hand;” عَيْن *aine*, “the eye;” كَتِف *catif*, “the shoulder:” 3dly, names of countries and towns, as مِصْر *Misr*, “Egypt;” مَكَّة *Mecca*.

By termination; 1st in *ة*, as جَنَّة *jannah*, “a garden;” ظِلْمَةٌ *tholmah*, “darkness:” 2dly in *ة* servile, as بَيْضَاء *byıld*, “white:” 3dly in *ي* servile, pronounced like *ة*, as ذِكْرِي *thikra*, “remembrance;” أُولَى *oula*, “first.” There are a few words which are to be learnt by practice and observation, being used feminine neither by signification nor by termination; such as أَرْض *ard*, “the earth;” خَمْر *chamr*,

“wine;” *حَرْب* *karb*, “war;” *نَار* *nār*, “fire;” *رِيح* *reak*,
 “the wind;” *شَمْس* *shams*, “the sun,” &c. &c.

All other words are masculine.

Feminines are formed from masculines chiefly by the addition of *ة*, as *طَيِّب* *'ty-ib*, “good,” *طَيِّبَة* *'ty-ibah*; *مَلِك* *malik*, “a king,” *مَلِكَة* *malicah*, “a queen.”

CHAPTER V.

OF NUMBER.

THERE are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural. The dual is formed by adding to the singular *ان* in the nominative case, and *ين* in the other cases. The plural is either perfect or imperfect. The perfect plural is that which ends in *ون* in the nominative case, and in *ين* in the other cases. The perfect feminines form their plural by adding *ات*. The imperfect plurals are such as are not formed by the addition of *ون* or *ين*, and are so extremely irregular and various, that no rules can greatly assist the memory.

FIRST DECLENSION, BEING TRIPTOTS, OR HAVING
 SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>بَيْت</i> a house.	<i>بَيْتَان</i>	<i>بُيُوت</i>
Gen. <i>بَيْت</i>	<i>بَيْتَيْن</i>	<i>بُيُوت</i>
Acc. <i>بَيْتًا</i>	..	<i>بُيُوتًا</i>

SECOND DECLENSION, BEING PERFECT.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom. كَاتِبٌ writing.	كَاتِبَانِ	كَاتِبُونَ
Gen. كَاتِبٍ	كَاتِبَيْنِ	كَاتِبِينَ
Acc. كَاتِبًا	..	..

THIRD DECLENSION FEMININE OF THE ABOVE.

Nom. كَاتِبَةٌ	كَاتِبَتَانِ	كَاتِبَاتٌ
Gen. كَاتِبَةٍ	كَاتِبَتَيْنِ	كَاتِبَاتٍ
Acc. كَاتِبَةً	..	..

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PRONOUN.

THE Arabs acknowledge only three parts of speech, namely, the Verb, the Noun, and the Particle, including under the noun the pronoun and the adjective.

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are as follows:

	SING.		DUAL.	PLURAL.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
First person....	أَنَا	..	..	نَحْنُ	..
Second	أَنْتَ	أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُنَّ
Third	هُوَ	هِيَ	هُمَا	هُمْ	هُنَّ

N.B. The dual and the plural feminine are not used in the vulgar Arabic.

The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are هَذَا "this," and ذَلِكَ "that," declined as follows:

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Masc.	هَذَا	هَذَانِ هَذَيْنِ	هَؤُلَاءِ
Fem.	هَذِهِ	هَتَانِ هَتَيْنِ	..

N.B. In the vulgar Arabic the singular only is used, and the plural is sometimes replaced by the word هَدُول, and at other times by دُول, or هَدُون, or هَدُولِي, &c.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Masc.	ذَلِكَ	ذَانِكَ ذَيْنِكَ	أُولَئِكَ
Fem.	تِلْكَ	تَانِكَ تَيْنِكَ	..

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

الَّذِي "who," is thus declined.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Masc.	الَّذِي	الَّذَانِ	الَّذِينَ
Fem.	الَّتِي	الَّتَانِ	الَّتَاتِي

N.B. All these forms are replaced in the vulgar by the word الَّتِي.

مَنْ who, he who, those who, whoever.

مَا that which, those which, whatever.

أَيَّ who, which, what, of what kind.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns are expressed by means of affixes to the nouns; thus—

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
كِنَانِي	my book.	..		كِنَانِنَا
كِنَانُكَ	thy (<i>m</i>) book.	كِنَانُكُمَا	{	كِنَانُكُمْ
كِنَانُكِ	thy (<i>f</i>) book.			كِنَانُكُنَّ
كِنَانُهُ	his book.	كِنَانُهُمَا	{	كِنَانُهُمْ
كِنَانُهَا	her book.			كِنَانُهُنَّ

The dual, and also the plural feminine, are not commonly used.

The same affixes are used with prepositions: for instance,

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
مِنْـي	from me.	..		مِنْـنَا
مِنْـكَ	from thee (<i>m</i>).	مِنْـكُمَا	{	مِنْـكُمْ
مِنْـكِ	from thee (<i>f</i>).			مِنْـكُنَّ
مِنْـهُ	from him.	مِنْـهُمَا	{	مِنْـهُمْ
مِنْـهَا	from her.			مِنْـهُنَّ

N.B. The same affixes serve as the accusative cases after verbs.

CHAPTER VII.

OF COMPARISON.

THE comparative is formed from the positive of the triliteral verb, upon the measure of أَفْعَل; as, كَبِيرٌ "great," أَكْبَرُ "greater;" جَمِيلٌ "beautiful," أَجْمَلُ "more beautiful."

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME.

THE same form of noun is used to denote time and place, and is regularly derived from the triliteral verb upon the measure مَفْعَل; as, مَكْتَبٌ "time or place of writing;" مَلْعَبٌ "time or place of playing;" مَقْعَدٌ "time or place of sitting." Or upon the measure مَفْعِل; as, مَضْرِبٌ "time or place of beating."

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE NOUN DENOTING THE INSTRUMENT.

THE noun denoting the instrument is derived from the triliteral verb, and has three forms: 1. مَفْعَل; as, مِبْرَدٌ "a file." 2. مِفْعَال; as, مِفْتَاحٌ "a key." 3. مِفْعَلَةٌ; as, مِكْنَسَةٌ "a broom."

CHAPTER X.

OF THE NOUN DENOTING A SINGLE ACTION.

THIS noun has the measure of *فَعْلَة*; as, *ضَرْبَة* "once striking;" *كُتِبَتْ* "once writing," &c. &c.

N.B. All these forms are regularly derived from the verb which has three letters.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE ADJECTIVES.

THERE are many forms in Arabic for the adjective: the most common are *فَعِيل*; as, *كَرِيم* "generous;" *جَمِيل* "handsome;" and *فَعُول*; as, *شَاكِر* "thankful;" *صَبُور* "patient."

There are also the forms *فَعَّال* and *فَعِيل*, denoting frequency or intensity; as, *ضَرَّاب* "one who strikes often," *سَكِير* "very drunken:" *فَعَل*; as, *حَسَن* "beautiful:" *فَعِل*; as, *فَرِحَ* "glad, or merry:" *فَعَّلَان*; as, *عَطْشَان* "thirsty."

The Arabic language, rich as it is in words and in modes of expression, has only one form of adjectives derived from substantives. It is formed by adding *ي* with (ـ) to the substantive; as, for instance, *وَرْدِي* "rosy;" *مَائِي* "watery;" *شَمْسِي* "solar;" *اَرْضِي* "earthen," &c. &c. This *ي* is called *يَا النسب*.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE DIMINUTIVE.

THE diminutive is formed in general by inserting **ـِ** after the second letter of the primitive; as, **عَبْدٌ** "a little servant," from **عَبْدٌ** "a servant;" **رَجُلٌ** "a little man."

This form, although very convenient, yet is very seldom used, even in books.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE VERB.

THE Arabic verb, in its several conjugations, consists of three letters or more, up to six. The trilateral verb is divided into seven classes, named by the Arabs as follows, the names being derived from the circumstance of the verb having a letter doubled, or containing one of the letters, **ا**, **و**, or **ي**. In treating of the verbs, as well as in the other parts of the grammar, the different forms of the verb **فَعَلَ** "he did," are referred to as models. On this principle, the first radical letter of the verb is called the **Fa**, the second the **Aine**, the third the **Lam**.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|----|--------|---------------|
| 1.... | السالم | as | كَتَبَ | he wrote. |
| 2.... | المضاعف | .. | مَدَّ | he stretched. |
| 3.... | المهموز | .. | أَخَذَ | he took. |
| 4.... | المعتل الفاء | .. | وَعَدَ | he promised. |

- 5.... المعتل العين, as قَالَ he said.
 6.... المعتل اللام .. رَمَى he threw.
 7.... اللَّفِيف .. وَقَّى he preserved.

The verbs are either *triliteral* or *quadriliteral*; the first consisting of three radical letters, as those already instanced; the other of four, as دَحْرَجَ "he rolled."

The derivatives are divided into three classes; the first being augmented by one servile letter, the second by two, and the last by three, as in the following manner:

1..... فَعَلَ	6..... تَفَاعَلَ
2..... أَفْعَلَ	7.... انْفَعَلَ
3..... فَعَّلَ	8..... أَفْعَلَّ
4..... فَاعَلَ	9..... أَفْعَلَّ
٥..... تَفَعَّلَ	10..... اسْتَفْعَلَ

The first conjugation has a transitive sense, where the action has an effect upon some other object, as كَتَبَ كِتَابًا "he wrote a book," and it is called مُتَعَدِّي; and also an intransitive one, where the effect is confined within the agent, as حَزَنَ "he mourned," and it is called لَازِمٌ.

The second and third form transitives, as أَنْزَلَ or نَزَلَ "he brought down," or, "he caused to go down;" with this difference, that the (ـ) indicates the action to have been done gradually, and the | gives the idea that the

action was done at once. But if the verb is originally transitive, the (ـ) then gives it an intensitive sense, as كَسَرَ "he broke to pieces;" or it makes it transitive in two degrees, as كَتَبَ "he caused somebody to write."

The fourth conveys the idea of a reciprocal action, as ضَارَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا "Zeid beat Amr," implying, at the same time, that Amr beat Zeid in return; also an intransitive sense, as جَالَسَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا "Zeid sat down with Amr."

The fifth has sometimes a passive signification, as تَكْسَرُ "it was broken," being the passive of the second conjugation كَسَرَ; and sometimes an active sense, as تَرْقُبُ "he expected."

The sixth denotes a co-operation or mutual action, nearly corresponding with the fourth, as تَضَارَبَ الْقَوْمُ "the people beat each other."

The seventh denotes a passive sense, as اُنْكَسَرَ "it was broken."

The eighth has sometimes a passive sense, as اُجْتَمَعَ "it was collected;" and sometimes an active one, as اِخْتَرَعَ "he invented." The reason appears to be insufficient why most of the grammarians take it to be always passive.

The ninth form denotes colour, as اَصْفَرَ "it became yellow;" it implies also deformity, as اَعْوَرَ "he became one-eyed."

The tenth has generally two significations: the first is petitioning and desiring, as اسْتَغْفَرَ "he asked pardon;" the second implies considering the thing to be such as is ex-

pressed by the simple verb, *e.g.* اسْتَحْسَنَ “he considered (it) to be pretty;” اسْتَغْلَى “he considered (it) to be dear.”

The Arabs arrange their moods and tenses differently from the Europeans, dividing their conjugation into five parts: 1st, the Preterite; 2d, the Future; 3d, the Imperative; 4th, the Participle; and 5th, the Infinitive.

Excepting the infinitive, they all have three numbers—singular, dual, and plural; and two genders—masculine and feminine. Their persons, as in other languages, are three; but the third being the root, precedes the second, and the second the first; all which will appear sufficiently obvious from the following paradigms:

CONJUGATION OF THE FIRST FORM OF REGULAR
TRILITERAL VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
نَصَرْنَ	نَصَرُوا	نَصَرَتَا	نَصَرَا	نَصَرْتُ	نَصَرْتَ 3
نَصَرْنِ	نَصَرْتُمْ	نَصَرْتُمَا		نَصَرْتِ	نَصَرْتِ 2
	نَصَرْنَا	..		نَصَرْتُ	نَصَرْتُ 1

Present or Future.

يَنْصَرْنَ	يَنْصَرُونَ	يَنْصَرَانِ	يَنْصَرَانِ	يَنْصَرُ	يَنْصَرُ 3
يَنْصَرْنَ	يَنْصَرُونَ	يَنْصَرَانِ		يَنْصَرِينَ	يَنْصَرِينَ 2
	يَنْصَرُونَ	..		يَنْصَرُ	يَنْصَرُ 1

Imperative.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
أَنْصِرْنَ	أَنْصِرُوا	أَنْصِرَا		أَنْصِرِي	أَنْصِرْ

Participle.

نَاصِرَاتٌ	نَاصِرُونَ	نَاصِرَتَانِ	نَاصِرَانِ	نَاصِرَةٌ	نَاصِرٌ
------------	------------	--------------	------------	-----------	---------

Infinitive.

نَصْرٌ

PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive voice differs from the active chiefly in the vowel points, as may be observed by comparing them together.

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
نُصِرْنَ	نُصِرُوا	نُصِرَتَا	نُصِرَا	نُصِرْتُ	نُصِرْتَ 3
نُصِرْتُمْ	نُصِرْتُمْ	نُصِرْتُمَا		نُصِرْتِ	نُصِرْتِ 2
نُصِرْنَا		..		نُصِرْتُ	نُصِرْتُ 1

Future.

يَنْصِرْنَ	يَنْصِرُونَ	يَنْصِرَتَا	يَنْصِرَانِ	يَنْصِرُ	يَنْصِرُ 3
يَنْصِرْتُمْ	يَنْصِرْتُمْ	يَنْصِرْتُمَا		يَنْصِرِي	يَنْصِرِي 2
يَنْصِرْنَا		..		يَنْصِرْ	يَنْصِرْ 1

Participle.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
مَنْصُورَات	مَنْصُورُونَ	مَنْصُورَتَانِ	مَنْصُورَانِ	مَنْصُورَةٌ	مَنْصُورٌ

The imperative passive is formed from the future by adding *l* to it, as لَنْصَرْ, لَانَصَرْ, لِيُنَصَرْ.

CHAPTER XIV.

It is requisite, in place of swelling the grammar unnecessarily with a great number of whole-length conjugations, to give the first word alone of every tense, leaving it to the learner, by way of exercise, to fill up the other persons, which he may find to be a considerable help to his memory.

OF THE DERIVATIVE THREE-LETTER CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

First Class.

PART.	IMPER.	INFIN.	FUTURE.	PRET.
مُفَعِّلٌ	أَفْعِلْ	أَفْعَالًا	يُفَعِّلُ	أَفْعَلَ
مُفَعِّلٌ	فَعِّلْ	تَفْعِيلًا	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ
مُفَاعِلٌ	فَاعِلْ	مُفَاعَلَةً وَفَعَالًا	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ

Second Class.

PART.	IMPER.	INFIN.	FUTURE.	PRET.
تَفَعَّلَ	تَفَعَّلْ	تَفَعَّلًا	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ
تُفَاعَلْ	تُفَاعَلْ	تُفَاعَلًا	يَتُفَاعَلُ	تُفَاعَلْ
اِنْفَعَلَ	اِنْفَعَلْ	اِنْفَعَالًا	يَنْفَعَلُ	اِنْفَعَلَ
اِفْتَعَلَ	اِفْتَعَلْ	اِفْتَعَالًا	يَفْتَعَلُ	اِفْتَعَلَ
اِفْعَلْ	اِفْعَلْ	اِفْعَالًا	يَفْعَلُ	اِفْعَلْ

Third Class.

اِسْتَفْعَلَ	اِسْتَفْعَلْ	اِسْتَفْعَالًا	يَسْتَفْعَلُ	اِسْتَفْعَلَ
--------------	--------------	----------------	--------------	--------------

OBSERVATIONS.

The infinitive of the triliteral verb is irregular. The dual forms and the feminine plurals are not used in common conversation.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB مَضَاعِف (DOUBLED).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
مَدَدْنَ	مَدَّوْا	مَدَّتَا	مَدَّا	مَدَّتْ	مَدَّ
مَدَدْنِ	مَدَدْتُمْ	مَدَدْتُمَا		مَدَدَتْ	مَدَدَتْ
مَدَدْنَا		..		مَدَدْتُ	

Future.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
يَمْدُنْ	يَمْدُونْ	يَمْدَانِ	يَمْدَانِ	يَمْدُ	يَمْدُ
تَمْدُنْ	تَمْدُونْ	تَمْدَانِ	تَمْدَانِ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدُ
نَمْدُ		..		أَمْدُ	

Imperative.

أَمْدُونْ	مَدُّوا	مَدَّا	مَدِّي	مَدَّ
-----------	---------	--------	--------	-------

Participle.

مَادَاتُ	مَادُونُ	مَادَتَانِ	مَادَانِ	مَادَةٌ	مَادٌ
----------	----------	------------	----------	---------	-------

Passive.

PART.	FUT.	PRET.
مَمْدُونٌ	يَمْدُ	مَدَّ

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *مَعَلَّ الْفَاءُ* (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE FA," HAVING THE FIRST RADICAL و).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
وَعَدْنِ	وَعَدُوا	وَعَدَتَا	وَعَدَا	وَعَدَتْ	وَعَدَ
وَعَدْتَنِ	وَعَدْتُمْ	وَعَدْتُمَا		وَعَدَتْ	وَعَدَتْ
وَعَدْنَا		..		وَعَدَتْ	

Future.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
يَعْدُنَ	يَعْدُونَ	تَعْدَانِ	يَعْدَانِ	تَعْدُ	يَعْدُ
تَعْدَنَ	تَعْدُونَ	تَعْدَانِ		تَعْدَيْنِ	تَعْدُ
	نَعْدُ	..		أَعْدُ	

Imperative.

عَدْنَ	عَدُوا	عَدَا	عَدِي	عَدُ	
--------	--------	-------	-------	------	--

Participle.

وَاعِدَاتٌ	وَاعِدُونَ	وَاعِدَتَانِ	وَاعِدَانِ	وَاعِدَةٌ	وَاعِدٌ
------------	------------	--------------	------------	-----------	---------

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *معتل العين* (lit. "WEAK OF THE AINE," HAVING THE SECOND RADICAL و).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
قُلْنَ	قَالُوا	قَالَتَا	قَالَا	قَالَتْ	قَالَ
قُلْتَنَ	قُلْتُمْ	قُلْتُمَا		قُلْتِ	قُلْتُ
	قُلْنَا	..		قُلْتُ	

Future.

يَقُلْنَ	يَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَانِ	يَقُولَانِ	تَقُولُ	يَقُولُ
تَقُلْنَ	تَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَانِ		تَقُولَيْنِ	تَقُولُ
	تَقُولُ	..		أَقُولُ	

Imperative.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
قُلْنَ	قُولُوا	قُولَا		قُولِي	قُلْ

Participle.

قَائِلَات	قَائِلُونَ	قَائِلَتَانِ	قَائِلَانِ	قَائِلَةٌ	قَائِلٌ
-----------	------------	--------------	------------	-----------	---------

Passive.

PART.	FUT.	PRET.
مَقُولٌ	يُقَالُ	قِيلَ

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *معتل اللام* (lit. "WEAK OF THE LAM," HAVING THE THIRD RADICAL ي).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
رَمِينَ	رَمَوْا	رَمَتَا	رَمَيَا	رَمَتْ	رَمِيَ
رَمِيتُنَّ	رَمِيتُمْ	رَمِيتُمَا		رَمِيتِ	رَمِيتَ
رَمِينَا		..		رَمِيتُ	

Future.

يَرْمِينَ	يَرْمُونَ	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَرْمِيْ	يَرْمِيْ
يَرْمِيْنَّ	يَرْمِيْتُمْ	يَرْمِيْتُمَا		يَرْمِيْ	يَرْمِيْ
يَرْمِيْنَا		..		يَرْمِيْ	

Imperative.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
ارْمِينَ	ارْمُوا	ارْمِيَا		ارْمِي	ارْمِ

Participle.

رَامِيَاتٌ	رَامُونَ	رَامِيَتَانِ	رَامِيَانِ	رَامِيَةٌ	رَامٍ
------------	----------	--------------	------------	-----------	-------

Passive.

PART.	FUT.	PRET.
مَرْمِي	يُرْمِي	رُمِيَ

CHAPTER XV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE prepositions in Arabic require the genitive case after them. They are called حُرُوفُ الْجَمْعِ, *particles of attraction*; and the word which follows them is said to be مَجْرُور, and is marked with a *casra*, e.g. مِنْ رَجُلٍ "from a man;" مِنْ الرَّجُلِ "from the man." The following is a list of the prepositions:

بِ	by, in.
تَ	by (only in conjuring).

و	by (only in conjuring).
ل	to, for.
ك	like, as.

These five particles are prefixed to the words they govern.

من	<i>min,</i>	from.
الي	<i>ila,</i>	to.
عن	<i>an,</i>	of, from.
علي	<i>ala,</i>	upon.
في	<i>fi,</i>	in.
رب	<i>robba,</i>	it may be.
مذ	<i>moth,</i>	since.
منذ	<i>month,</i>	since.
حاشا	<i>'hâsha,</i>	except.
عدا	<i>ada,</i>	except.
خلا	<i>chala,</i>	except.
حتي	<i>'hatta,</i>	even to.

The following words, most of which have the force of prepositions, also require the genitive case after them.

كل	<i>coll,</i>	every, all.
مع	<i>ma'ac,</i>	with.
جميع	<i>jami'ac,</i>	all, altogether.
بعد	<i>ba'ad,</i>	after.
قبل	<i>'kabl,</i>	before.
فوق	<i>fou'h,</i>	above, over.

تحت	<i>ta'ht,</i>	under.
قدام	<i>'koddâm,</i>	before.
وراء	<i>warâ,</i>	behind.
مثل	<i>mithl,</i>	like.
شبه	<i>shibh,</i>	like.
نظير	<i>nathir,</i>	like.
نحو	<i>na'how,</i>	about, like.
عند	<i>'cind,</i>	at, with.
سوي	<i>siwa,</i>	except, besides.
غير	<i>ghire,</i>	except, besides.
حذاء	<i>'hithâ,</i>	by, by side of.
قبالة	<i>'kobâlah,</i>	opposite.
إزاء	<i>izâ,</i>	near, by.
تجاه	<i>tujâh,</i>	opposite.
تلقا	<i>til'hâ,</i>	opposite.
ذو	<i>thoo,</i>	having, possessing.
لدي	<i>lada,</i>	at.
لدى	<i>ladon,</i>	at.
وسط	<i>wasâ't,</i>	in the middle of.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following are the conjunctions in most common use:

وَ “and.”—Ex. جَا زَيْدٌ وَعَمْرُو. “Zeid and Amr came.”

فَ “and.”—Ex. قَرَأْتُ الصَّرْفَ فَالتَّعْوِ “I have read etymology *and* syntax. The particle وَ is irrespective of order : فَ, on the contrary, distinguishes it. I have read etymology *first*, and *then* syntax.

ثُمَّ *thumma*, “then.”—Ex. جَاءَ الرِّجَالُ ثُمَّ النِّسَاءُ “The men came, *then* the women.

حَتَّى *hatta*, “even.”—Ex. أَكَلْتُ السَّمَكَةَ حَتَّى رَأْسَهَا “I have eaten the fish, *even* its head.”

أَوْ *au*, “or.”—Ex. البَسِ الصَّوْفَ أَوِ الْحَرِيرَ “Be dressed in wool *or* silk.”

أَمْ *am*, “or.”—Ex. أَزَيْدٌ قَامَ أَمْ عَمْرُو “Did Zeid stand up, *or* Amr?”

وَلَا *walâ*, “and not,” “nor.”—Ex. مَا جَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ “A man did not come to me, *nor* a woman.”

بَلْ *bal*, “but.”—Ex. مَا جَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ بَلْ امْرَأَةٌ “A man did not come to me, *but* a woman.”

لَكِنْ *lâkin*, “but.”—Ex. مَا رَأَيْتُ رَجُلًا لَكِنْ امْرَأَةً “I did not see a man, *but* a woman.”

The following words and particles, many of which are

nouns in the accusative case, though used adverbially, will be of considerable use to the learner :

ابتداءً	<i>ibtidâ-an,</i>	In the first place.
أبداً	<i>abadan,</i>	never, for ever.
احتياطاً	<i>i'htiya'tan,</i>	cautiously.
أحياناً	<i>a'hyânan,</i>	sometimes.
أخيراً	<i>âchiran,</i>	lastly.
آخر الأمر	<i>âchira 'l amr,</i>	at length.
إذ	<i>ith,</i>	when.
إذ ذاك	<i>ith thâk,</i>	then, at this time.
إذا	<i>ithâ,</i>	if, when, behold.
إذا	<i>ith ma,</i>	when.
إذن or إذا	<i>ithan,</i>	then.
ارتجالاً	<i>irtijâlan,</i>	extempore.
أسفل	<i>asfal,</i>	below.
أصلاً	<i>a'slan,</i>	never, not at all.
إكراهاً	<i>id'tirâran,</i>	by force.
الآن	<i>al-ân,</i>	now.
إلا	<i>illâ,</i>	but, except.
إلا أن	<i>illâ an,</i>	unless.
اليوم	<i>al youm,</i>	to-day.
إلى	<i>ila,</i>	to, until.
إلى حيث	<i>ila 'hithe,</i>	whither.
إلى غير ذلك	<i>ila ghire thâlik,</i>	et cætera.
إلى الآن	<i>ila al-ân,</i>	hitherto.
إلى هنا	<i>ila huna,</i>	hither.

أما	<i>immâ,</i>	either.
أما	<i>ammâ,</i>	but, as to.
أمام	<i>amâm,</i>	before.
أن	<i>an,</i>	that (before a verb).
إن	<i>inna,</i>	certainly.
أن	<i>anna,</i>	that (before a noun).
إنما	<i>innamâ,</i>	but, only.
أو	<i>au,</i>	or.
أولاً	<i>awwalan,</i>	at first.
أولم	<i>awa lam,</i>	is it not?
أهلاً	<i>ahlan,</i>	welcome.
أَيَّ	<i>eye,</i>	that is, viz.
أَيَّ	<i>eyee,</i>	which of.
إِيَّاكَ	<i>iyâk,</i>	take you care.
أيضاً	<i>eyedan,</i>	also.
أَيْنَ	<i>eyen, aine,</i>	where?
باطلاً	<i>bâ'tilan,</i>	in vain.
بالحق	<i>bil'ha'k'k,</i>	justly.
الْبَتَّةَ or بَتَّةً	<i>albattah,</i>	not at all.
بدلاً من	<i>badalan min,</i>	instead of.
بديها	<i>badihan,</i>	extempore.
بدون	<i>barra,</i>	without.
بعد	<i>ba'ed,</i>	after.
وعد	<i>wa-ba'edo,</i>	and now.
بعد هذا	<i>ba'eda-hâtha,</i>	after this.
بعد غد	<i>ba'eda gad</i>	after to-morrow.

بَعِيد	<i>ba'id,</i>	far off.
من غير * بغير	<i>bighire, min ghire,</i>	without.
بَكْرَة * باكر	<i>bokrah,</i>	early.
بيننا * بين	<i>bine, binamd,</i>	between.
ثم	<i>thomma,</i>	and, then, therefore.
ثم	<i>thamma,</i>	there, in that place.
جَبْرًا	<i>jabran,</i>	by force.
جِدًّا	<i>jiddan,</i>	very, in earnest.
جَزْمًا	<i>jazman,</i>	resolutely.
في الجملة * جُمْلَةً	<i>fi 'ljomlah,</i>	{ totally, upon the whole.
جَمِيعًا	<i>jamî'an,</i>	altogether.
حَاشَا	<i>'hâsha,</i>	except, God forbid.
حَالًا	<i>'hâlan,</i>	presently.
حَتَّى	<i>'hatta,</i>	{ so that, in order to, until, even.
حَتَّى إِنْ	<i>'hatta inna,</i>	so that.
حَتَّى إِذَا	<i>hatta itha,</i>	until, when.
حَتَّى مَ	<i>'hatta ma,</i>	how long?
حِثًّا	<i>'hithâ,</i>	over against.
حَسَبَ	<i>hasab,</i>	according to.
حَقًّا	<i>'ha'h'kan,</i>	certainly.
حَوْلَ	<i>'houle,</i>	around.

حَيْثُ	'haithe,	where.
حَيْثَمَا	'haithoma,	wherever.
حِينَئِذٍ	'hina-ithin,	then.
خارجاً or في الخارج	c'harijan, fi 'lchârij,	without.
خصوصاً * خاصة	čhaśśah, čhośoośan,	{ especially, peculiarly.
مِثْلَ * خلا	čhala, mâ čhala,	besides, except.
خَلْفَ	čhalf,	behind.
دَائِماً	dâ-iman,	at all times.
دُونَ	doon,	under, besides.
مِنْ دُونَ	min doon,	without.
رَبِّمَا * رَبِّ	robba, robbama,	{ there may be, perhaps, often.
رَوِيْدًا	rowaidan,	softly, slowly.
سَابِقًا	sâbi'han,	formerly.
سَابِقًا وَآخِرًا	sâbi'han wa-lâ'hi'han,	before and after.
سَرِيعًا	sari'can,	quickly.
سَمْعًا وَطَاعَةً	samcan wa-'tâ'cah,	obediently.
سَوْفَ	soufa,	{ after (connected with the verb).
شَرْعًا	sharcan,	legally.
عَلَى طَبَقٍ * طَبَقٌ	'tib'h, cala 'tib'h,	{ according, agreeing with.

طوراً	'touran,	once.
عاجلاً	âjilan,	hastily.
ماعدا * عدا	idu, ma عادا,	except.
لعل * علّ	calla, لا عادا,	{ perhaps, I hope, by chance.
علي	ala,	{ upon, above, against.
علي الخصوص	ala 'lc'hósoos,	particularly.
علي الدوام	ala 'dlawâm,	always, continually.
علي الفور	ala 'lfour,	quickly.
علي كل حال	ala colli 'hâl,	{ on every state, in every manner.
علي أي حال	ala eyei 'hâl,	
علي جدّه	ala 'hidah,	alone, separately.
عن	an,	of, from, concerning
(عن ما) عما	amma,	of that which.
عند	ind,	with, at.
عن قصد	an 'hasîl,	intentionally.
عن قريب	an 'karîb,	in a short time.
غالباً	gâliban,	generally.
غيب	ghibb,	after.
غبا	ghibban,	alternately.
غدا	gada,	to-morrow.
غير	ghire,	not.

غَيْرَ أَنْ	<i>ghira an,</i>	except that.
مِنْ غَيْرِ	<i>min ghire,</i>	} without.
بِغَيْرِ	<i>bighire,</i>	
غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ	<i>ghi. e ba'êd,</i>	not far.
فَ	<i>fa,</i>	} and, then, there- fore, &c.
فَإِنَّ	<i>fa-inna,</i>	
فَرْدًا	<i>fardan,</i>	for, because.
فَقَطْ	<i>fa'ha't,</i>	single.
فَوْقَ	<i>fou'h,</i>	only.
فَوْقَ الْحَدِّ	<i>fou'h al'hadd,</i>	above.
فَوْقَ الْقِيَاسِ	<i>fou'h al'hiyâs,</i>	above limit.
فِي	<i>fi,</i>	above measure.
فِي اثْنَا ذَلِكَ	<i>fi athnâ thâlik,</i>	} in, into, among.
فِي غَضُونِ ذَلِكَ	<i>fi go'doon thâlik,</i>	
فِي الْجُمْلَةِ	<i>fi 'ljomlah,</i>	} in the mean time.
فِي الْحَالِ	<i>fi 'l'hâl,</i>	
فِي الْحَقِيقَةِ	<i>fi 'l'ha'kî'kah,</i>	upon the whole.
فِي الْوَاقِعِ	<i>fi 'lwâki'c,</i>	immediately.
فِي كُلِّ مَكَانٍ	<i>fi colli macân,</i>	truly, in fact.
فِيمَا	<i>fima,</i>	in fact, really.
مِنْ قَبْلِ * قَبْلِ	<i>kabl, min 'kabl,</i>	in every place.
فِيمَا بَعْدَ	<i>fimâ ba'ed,</i>	in what? why?
		before.
		henceforward.

فيما بعد	<i>fimâ baʿd,</i>	hereafter.
قبل الآن	<i>'habl alân,</i>	before now.
قد	<i>'kad,</i>	certainly.
قَدَام	<i>'koddâm,</i>	before.
قَرِيب	<i>'harîb,</i>	near.
قط	<i>'ka'tt,</i>	never.
قطعا	<i>'ka'tʿan,</i>	never, in no shape.
قليلًا	<i>'kalilan,</i>	little.
كَأَنَّ	<i>caanna,</i>	as if.
كَثِيرًا مَا	<i>kathîran mâ,</i>	often.
كَذَا	<i>cathâ,</i>	so, thus.
كَذَلِكَ	<i>kathâlik,</i>	likewise.
كَلَّا	<i>callâ,</i>	not at all.
كل واحد * كل احد	<i>coll a'had, coll wâ'hid,</i>	every one.
كَلَّمَا	<i>collamâ,</i>	{ as often as, when- ever.
كل يوم	<i>coll youm,</i>	every day.
كَمْ	<i>cam,</i>	{ how many, how much.
كَمَا	<i>camâ,</i>	as.
لكي * لكي	<i>caye, likaye,</i>	in order to.
كَيْفَ	<i>kife,</i>	how.
كَيْفَمَا	<i>'kîfamâ,</i>	any how.

كَيْلَا	<i>keyelâ,</i>	so as not.
كَيْمَا	<i>keyemâ,</i>	that.
لِ	<i>li,</i>	to, for.
لَا	<i>la,</i>	no, not.
لَا بُدَّ	<i>la bodd,</i>	necessarily.
مِنْ أَجْلِ * لَاجِلْ	<i>li-ajl, min ajl,</i>	{ on which account, for.
لَا شَيْءَ	<i>lâ shy,</i>	nothing.
لَا مَحَالَةَ	<i>lâ ma'hâlah,</i>	undoubtedly.
لِأَنَّ	<i>li-anna,</i>	because.
لِأَنَّ	<i>li-an,</i>	that.
لَبَّيْكَ	<i>labbike,</i>	here I am !
لَدُنْ * لَدَيَّ	<i>lada, ladon,</i>	at.
لَكِنْ	<i>lâkin,</i>	but.
لَمْ	<i>lam,</i>	not.
لَمَّا	<i>lamma,</i>	not yet, when.
لِمَاذَا	<i>li-mâthâ,</i>	why.
لَوْ	<i>loue,</i>	if.
لَوْلَمْ * لَوْلَا	<i>loue la, loue lam,</i>	unless.
لَيْتَ	<i>lite,</i>	would to God.
لَيْسَ	<i>lise,</i>	no, not.
لَيْلًا	<i>li-alla,</i>	that not.
مَا	<i>ma,</i>	no, what, that which

ما بين	<i>ma bine,</i>	between.
ما دام	<i>ma dâm,</i>	as long as.
متي	<i>mata,</i>	when, whenever.
ومثل	<i>mithl,</i>	like, as.
مدي الايام	<i>mada'l ayyâm,</i>	at all times.
مرحبا	<i>mar'haba, marhaban,</i>	welcome !
مرة	<i>marrah,</i>	once.
مع	<i>maع</i>	with.
معًا	<i>maعان,</i>	together, along with
مفصلاً	<i>mofa'ssalan,</i>	distinctly.
مما	<i>mimmâ,</i>	from that which.
ممّن	<i>mimman,</i>	from him who.
من	<i>man,</i>	who.
من	<i>min,</i>	from.
من الان	<i>min alân,</i>	from this time.
من الان فصاعدا	<i>min alân fa'sâعidan,</i>	henceforth.
من اين	<i>min eyine,</i>	whence.
من بعد	<i>min baعد,</i>	after.
من تحت	<i>min ta'ht,</i>	from below.
من حيث	<i>min 'hilhe,</i>	since.
من دون	<i>min doon,</i>	} without.
من غير	<i>min ghire,</i>	
من فوق	<i>min fou'k,</i>	from above.

من هنا	<i>min honâ,</i>	}	hence.
من هناك	<i>min honâk,</i>		
مهما	<i>mahmâ,</i>		as often as.
نحو	<i>na'hôu,</i>		near about, as.
نعم	<i>na'am,</i>		yes.
و	<i>wa,</i>		and.
ورآ	<i>warâ,</i>		behind.
ولا	<i>walâ,</i>		neither.
ولو	<i>waloue,</i>		although.
ويل	<i>wile,</i>		fie,
ها	<i>hâ,</i>		behold.
هل	<i>hal,</i>		whether ?
هنا	<i>honâ,</i>		here.
هناك * هناك	<i>honâk, honâlik,</i>		there.
هوذا	<i>howa-thâ,</i>		behold.
يعني	<i>ya'eni,</i>		that is to say.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE NUMERALS.

The Cardinal Numbers are the following :

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
1.	واحد	واحدة	11.	أحد عشر	أحدي عشرة
	أحد	أحدي	20.	عشرون	
2.	اثنان	اثنتان	30.	ثلاثون	
3.	ثلاثة	ثلاث	40.	أربعون	
4.	أربعة	أربع	50.	خمسون	
5.	خمسة	خمس			
6.	ستة	ست	100.	مائة	
7.	سبعة	سبع	200.	مائتان	
8.	ثمانية	ثمان	1000.	ألف	
9.	تسعة	تسع	2000.	ألفان	
10.	عشرة	عشر			

The Ordinals are as follow :

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
1st.	أول	أولي	10th.	عاشر	عاشرة
2d.	ثاني	ثانية	11th.	حادي عشر	حادية عشرة
3d.	ثالث	ثالثة			
4th.	رابع	رابعة	20th.	عشرون	
.			30th.	ثلاثون &c.	

CHAPTER XVIII.

" GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE verbs in which one of the three letters, viz. ا و ي occurs, present the greatest difficulties to the Arabic student, as they are sometimes changed one for the other, or dropped altogether. A little practice and observation will, however, put the learner in possession of these irregularities better than any rules with which to burden his memory.

The form for the future of the verb is also applicable for the present. The modern Arabs, therefore, make it a real present by joining to it some other word. Thus هو يكتب signifies *he writes*, or, *he will write*. But هو عمال يكتب has the single signification of *he is writing*.

The words بده, بدى, &c. placed before a verb, add to it the signification of *is going*.—Ex. هو بده يخرج "he is going to go out."

Although in the classical Arabic there are two particles, سوف and س, employed to confine the verb to the future signification, they are very seldom used in ordinary books.

The pluperfect in Arabic is expressed by the addition of the verb كان "to be," to the principal verb."

Ex. كان كتب "he had written."

The most difficult point connected with nouns is the

imperfect plural, which is not formed by the addition of **ون** or **ات**. It is so extremely irregular and various that no rules can greatly assist the memory; but those forms which most generally occur will soon become familiar, and a dictionary will afford every necessary assistance with regard to the more uncommon.

The principal forms, however, are comprehended in the following table:

SING.		PLURAL.
غُرْفَةٌ	a parlour.....	غُرَفٌ
جِدَارٌ	a wall.....	جُدُرٌ
أَحْمَرٌ	red.....	حُمْرٌ
قُرْبَةٌ	a bladder... ..	قُرَبٌ
رَجُلٌ	a man.... ..	رِجَالٌ
بَيْتٌ	a house.....	بُيُوتٌ
ضَارِبٌ	striking.....	ضُرَبٌ
كَامِلٌ	perfect.....	كَمَلَةٌ
رَامٌ	throwing.....	رُمَاةٌ
قَرْدٌ	an ape.....	قَرَدَةٌ
غُصْنٌ	a branch.....	أَغْصَانٌ
جَبَلٌ	a mountain.....	أَجَالٌ
خَاتَمٌ	a seal.....	خَوَاتِمٌ

SING.		PLURAL.
غُلام	a boy	غُلَامَان
شَرِيف	noble	شُرَفَاءَ
جَرِيح	wounded	جَرَحِي

With regard to the quadriliteral nouns, all the simple ones, and many of those which are augmented, together with their feminines, form their plurals by inserting 1 after the second letter, the first having (َ), and the third (ِ), as *كواكب*, from *كَوْكَب* “a star;” *دراهم*, from *دَرْهَم* “a derham;” *معابد*, from *مَعْبَد* “a worshipping place,” &c.

The modern Arabs use no particle for an interrogation, but denote it by the tone of voice. They sometimes, however, employ *ش* (which is a corruption of *شي* *shy*, “a thing”) both in interrogative and negative sentences. Thus, they say, *رحت ش اليوم عنده* *ro'htish al-youm eindoh*, “Did you go to him to-day?” Also, *ما رحت ش اليوم عنده* *mâ ro'htish al-youm eindoh*, “I did not go to him to-day.”

BOOK II.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE OF THE NOUN.

THE *nominative* case is principally employed to express the following :

1. المَبْتَدَأُ the subject.
2. الخَبَرُ the predicate.

Ex. زَيْدٌ كَاتِبٌ “*Zeid (is) writing;*” where زَيْدٌ is the subject, and كَاتِبٌ the predicate.

3. الفَاعِلُ the agent, as ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ “*Zeid beat.*”
4. نَائِبُ الفَاعِلِ the substitute of the agent—the subject of a passive verb.—Ex. ضُرِبَ زَيْدٌ “*Zeid was beaten.*”
5. المُنَادِي the *vocative*, as يَا زَيْدُ “*O, Zeid.*”

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

THE following instances will exemplify the uses of the *accusative* case :

1. *ضَرَبْتُ ضَرْبًا* the absolute accusative, as *ضَرَبْتُ* “I beat *beating* ;” where *ضَرْبًا* is the accusative of the verbal noun, and gives force to the expression.

2. *ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا* the object of the action, as *ضَرَبْتُ* “I beat *Zeid*.”

3. *الْمَفْعُولُ فِيهِ* the time or place in which any thing is done.

Ex. *سَرْتُ يَوْمًا* “I travelled *one day*.”

4. *الْمَفْعُولُ لَهُ* the object for which the action is performed.

Ex. *ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا تَأْدِيبًا لَهُ* “I have beaten *Zeid* for *instruction* to him.”

5. *الْمَفْعُولُ مَعَهُ* the person or thing in whose company the action was performed.

Ex. *إِسْتَوَى الْمَاءُ وَالْخَشَبَةُ* “The water was equal *with* the wood.”

In such cases *وَ* and has the signification of *مَعَ* *with*.

The *accusative* case is also used to express the following :

1. *الْمُنَادِي* the vocative, as *يَا زَيْدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو* “O, *Zeid*, son of *Amr*.”

2. **المُسْتَنَى** the accusative of exception.

Ex. قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا "The people rose *except Zeid*."

3. **الحَال** the state or condition.

Ex. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ رَاكِبًا "Zeid came *riding*."

4. **التَّمْيِيز** the accusative of specification.

Ex. طَابَ زَيْدٌ نَفْسًا "Zeid's *soul* was cheerful," (lit. Zeid was cheerful as to the soul).

5. **الكِنَايَة** the accusative of metonymy.

Ex. كَمْ لِي عَبْدًا "How many *servants* had I?"

عِنْدِي كَذَا دِرْهَمًا "I have *such and such dirhems*."

6. **الْعَدَد** number.

Ex. رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ رَجُلًا "I saw *eleven men*."

7. **التَّحْذِير** caution.

Ex. آيَاكَ الْأَسَدَ "Take care of *the lion*."

There are several verbs signifying "to be," "to continue," &c., which require the accusative case after them, as the following :

كان	as	كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا	Zeid was standing.
أَمْسَى	..	أَمْسَى زَيْدٌ بَاكِيًا	Zeid was crying.
أَصْبَحَ	..	أَصْبَحَ زَيْدٌ ضَاحِكًا	Zeid was laughing.
أَصْحَى	..	أَصْحَى زَيْدٌ جَائِعًا	Zeid was hungry.

.. ظَلَّ	ظَلَّ زَيْدٌ تَعَبًا	Zeid was fatigued.
.. بَاتَ	بَاتَ زَيْدٌ نَادِمًا	Zeid was repenting.
.. لَيْسَ	لَيْسَ زَيْدٌ جَاهِلًا	Zeid is not ignorant.
.. صَارَ	صَارَ زَيْدٌ عَالِمًا	Zeid was knowing.
.. مَا زَالَ	مَا زَالَ زَيْدٌ سَاهِرًا	Zeid was watching.
.. مَا انْفَكَّ	مَا انْفَكَّ زَيْدٌ خَاطِبًا	Zeid continued to be preaching.
.. مَا قَتَى	مَا قَتَى زَيْدٌ قَارِئًا	Zeid continued reading.
.. مَا بَرَحَ	مَا بَرَحَ زَيْدٌ مَاشِيًا	Zeid continued walking.
.. مَا دَامَ	تَعَلَّمْ مَا دَامَ الْعِلْمُ مُمَكِّنًا	Learn as long as learning is possible.

There are several particles which have the same effect, as in the following:

.. اَنَّ	اَنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا	Zeid is standing.
.. كَأَنَّ	كَأَنَّ زَيْدًا أَسَدًا	Zeid is as a lion.
.. لَكِنَّ	قَامَ النَّاسُ لَكِنَّ زَيْدًا جَالِسًا	The people got up, but Zeid is sitting.
.. لَيْتَ	لَيْتَ زَيْدًا حَاضِرًا	O, that Zeid were present.
.. لَعَلَّ	لَعَلَّ زَيْدًا قَادِمًا	Perhaps Zeid is coming.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

WHEN two nouns follow each other, the second being in the genitive case, the latter is made *مَجْرُورٌ* by a *casra*, as *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ* “the book of the man;” or by (*ءِ*), as *كِتَابُ رَجُلٍ* “the book of a man.”

The use of the genitive in Arabic is very deficient; for if an adjective be placed after it, it may be referred either to it, or to the preceding substantive. Thus, in the expression *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ*, the word *الْعَظِيمِ* may be taken as a qualification either to *كِتَابُ* or to *الرَّجُلِ*. The modern Arabs, in their vulgar conversation, seeing the defect of this construction, remove the ambiguity by inserting the word *بِتَاعٍ* or *مَتَاعٍ* “property.” Thus, *الْكِتَابُ الْعَظِيمُ بِتَاعِ الرَّجُلِ* “the excellent book, the property of the man;” *الْكِتَابُ الْعَظِيمُ مَتَاعِ الرَّجُلِ* “the book, the property of the excellent man.”

NOTE—The ambiguity above spoken of, arises from the omission of the last vowels in the pronunciation, as is usually done. Otherwise the expressions *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ* and *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ* are sufficiently explicit.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PARTICLES WHICH AFFECT THE VERB.

IN the conjugation of the verb, as given in pp. 16 and 17, the future of the indicative is exhibited only in its simplest form. It is, however, subject to the loss of the ن from these five forms, the verb taking a subjunctive signification; namely, يفعلان * يفعلون * تفعلون * تفعلين : the other forms will then end in a *fatha*, except the plural feminine.

The particles which make the verb subjunctive are as follows :

ان *an*, "that," as أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَكْتُبَ "I wish to write," (*lit.* "I wish that *I should write.*")

لَنْ *lan*, "not."—Ex. لَنْ يَضْرِبَ "He will not strike." (Some say that لَنْ is a contraction of لَا اَنْ, and the above expression is equivalent to لَا يَكُونُ اَنْ يَضْرِبَ "It shall not be that he *should strike.*")

إِذَنْ *ithan*, "therefore," "then."—Ex. إِذَنْ تَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ
"Thou *mayest then enter the garden.*"

كَيَ *ky* "that."—Ex. جِئْتُ كَيَّ أَتَعَلَّمَ "I am come that I *might receive instruction.*"

حَتَّى *'hatta*, "that," "so that."—Ex. ضَرَبْتَهُ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ "I beat him that he *might return.*"

لِ “that,” “for that.”—Ex. أَتَيْتُكَ لِتَكْرِمَنِي “I came to thee,
that thou mightest ho-
nour me.”

او *au* “until.”—Ex. لَا أَفَارُقُكَ أَوْ تُعْطِيَنِي “I will not leave
thee till thou shouldst give me,” &c.

The verb is also made subjunctive when it is employed in connection with the seven following forms:

1. الْأَمْرُ, the imperative.—Ex. زُرْنِي فَارْكَمْكَ “Visit me that
I may honour thee.”

2. النَّهْيُ, the negative imperative.—Ex. لَا تَعْصِ الشَّرْعَ فَتُعَاقَبَ “Disobey not
the law, lest thou
be punished.”

3. النَّفْيُ, the negative.—Ex. لَا يَتَكَلَّمُ الْكَاذِبُ فَيَكْذَّبَ “Let not
the liar speak, lest he
be belied.”

4. الِاسْتِفْهَامُ, the interrogation.—Ex. هَلْ يَأْتِي زَيْدٌ فَيُكْرَمَ “Shall Zeid come,
that he may be
honoured?”

5. التَّمَنِّي, desiring.—Ex. لَيْتَ لِي مَالًا فَاتَصَدَّقَ “O that I had
wealth, that I might bestow
it in alms!”

6. التَّرَجِّي, hoping.—Ex. لَعَلِّي أُتُوبُ فَيَغْفِرَ لِي رَبِّي “Perhaps
I shall repent, that my Lord
may forgive me.”

7. العَرْض, offering.—Ex. *أَلَا تَنْزِلُ عِنْدَنَا فَتُصِيبَ خَيْرًا* “Wilt thou not come down to us, that thou mayest find good?”

Some particles apocopate one verb, while others apocopate two verbs in connection with each other. Of the first kind we have the following, seven in number :

لَمْ, as	لَمْ يَكْتُبْ	He has not written.
لَمْ ..	لَمْ يَرْجِعْ	He has not yet returned.
أَلَمْ ..	أَلَمْ أَكْتُبْ لَكَ	Have I not written to thee?
أَلَمْ ..	أَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ	Has he not yet returned?
لَمْ الامر ..	لِيَتَكَلَّمَ	Let him speak.
لَمْ لا النبي ..	لَا يَضْرِبْ	Let him not strike.

The following is the list of the second kind, containing ten :

إِنْ, as	إِنْ تَكْتُبْ أَكْتُبْ	If thou wilt write, I will write.
مَا ..	مَا تَرْكَبْ أَرْكَبْ	Whatever thou ridest, I will ride.
مَنْ ..	مَنْ يُؤْمِنْ يَخْلُصْ	Whosoever believeth shall be saved.
مَهْمَا ..	مَهْمَا تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ	Whatever thou wilt do, I will do.
أَيَّ ..	أَيَّا تَضْرِبْ أَضْرِبْ	Whomsoever thou shalt beat, I will beat.

كَيْفَمَا تَتَوَجَّهْ تُصَادِفْ خَيْرًا .. كَيْفَمَا	Whithersoever thou shalt turn, thou wilt get good.
مَتَى تَرَشَّدُ تُحَمِّدُ .. مَتَى	When thou shalt act uprightly, thou shalt be praised.
أَيْنَمَا تَجْلِسُ أَجْلُسُ .. أَيْنَمَا	In whatever place thou shalt sit, I will sit.
أَيَّ تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ .. أَيَّ	Wherever thou shalt act, I will act.
حَيْثَمَا تَتَوَجَّهْ أَتَوَجَّهْ .. حَيْثَمَا	Wheresoever thou wilt turn, I will turn.

EXERCISES.

<i>nāk ohanna misat</i> عَمِلَ <i>ā'kafatt am bīrag nim awo</i>	وَمِنْ غَرِيبٍ مَا اتَّفَقَ لِلْمُعْتَمِمْ أَنَّهُ كَانَ
was he that Moctasim the to happened what strange from and	
<i>ohagalab af ihiday if sākl awo ihisno siljam if nadi</i> عَاك	قَاعِدًا فِي مَجْلِسِ أَنْسِهِ وَالْكَاسِ فِي يَدِهِ فَبَلَغَهُ
him it reached so his hand in cup the and his friends sitting- in sitting of place	
<i>ijolo nim jli dni rsal if natafirahs natarm anna</i>	أَنَّ أَمْرًا شَرِيفَةً فِي الْأَسْرِ عِنْدَ عَلِجٍ مِنْ عُلُوجِ
barbarians of a barbarian with bondage the in noble a woman that	

namuoy áhihjaw ala ع *áhamat'al ohannaaw hayitrooma* ع *if moorra*
الرُّومَ * فِي عُمُورِيَّةَ وَأَنَّهُ لَطَمَهَا عَلَيَّ وَجْهَهَا يَوْمًا

a day her face upon her struck he that and Amoría in Room the

ijay ám jli ع *áhal lá'k af hamisat* ع *ám áw ta'hás'af*
فَصَاحَتْ وَأُمُعْتَصِمَاهُ فَقَالَ لَهَا الْعِلْجُ مَا يَحْبِي

he will come not barbarian the her to said and MoEtasim O she cried so

sákl omisat ع *omla mata'hc'af 'kalba ala* ع *alli ikylí*
إِلَيْكَ إِلَّا عَلَيَّ أَبْلَقُ فَخَتَمَ الْمُعْتَصِمُ الْكَاسَ

cup the MoEtasim sealed so a pied horse upon but you to

ikkaf d'ab alli áhobarh'sa ál lá'k áw íkássil áhalawán aw
وَنَاولَهَا لِلسَّاقِي وَقَالَ لَا أَشْرِبُهَا إِلَّا بَعْدَ فَتْ

delivery after but it I will drink not said and cup-bearer to the it gave and

'hab'sa ammal af jli ع *iltá'kaw rsala nim hafírah'sh's*
الشَّرِيفَةِ مِنَ الْأَسْرِ وَقَتَلَ الْعِلْجُ فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ

he was in the when and barbarian the kill- and bondage the from noble the of
morning ing

jorh'cay ál na oharaksa ع *rama aw — ali lí'harrib adán*
نَادَى بِالرَّحِيلِ إِلَى عُمُورِيَّةَ وَأَمَرَ عَسْكَرَهُ أَنْ لَا يَخْرُجَ

go out not that his troops ordered and Amoría to marching the for called

fla ni ع *bas if oojarahc'af 'kalba ala* ع *alli mohnim dá'ha*
أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا عَلَيَّ أَبْلَقُ فَخَرَجُوا فِي سَبْعِينَ أَلْفَ

1000 70 in they went out so a pied horse upon but them of one

* All the European nations, with the inhabitants of Asia Minor, are often called Romans by the Arabian writers.

— *'hatafib hyla* عَالِىَ *alā'at hāllā* 'hataf ammal af 'kalba
أَبْلَقَ فَلَمَّا فَتَحَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ بِفَتْحِ عَمُورِيَةِ

Amoria opening by him upon be high God opened when and —

zli عَالِىَ *ba'a'taw* — *ikybbal loo'kay awhaw āhalahcād*
دَخَلَهَا وَهُوَ يَقُولُ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ وَطَلَبَ الْعِلْجِ

— sought and — here I am says he and her he entered (it)

— *dooyo'k kkaf aw oha'kno* عَابَرَا'd af *hafirahshs arisā*
أَسْرَ الشَّرِيفَةَ فَضْرَبَ عَنْقَهُ وَفَكَ قَيْودَ الشَّرِيفَةِ

— bonds loosed and his neck struck and noble the of prisoner

āhib ohāla af isāk nāla il itāh i'kāssil lāk aw
وَقَالَ لِلْسَّاقِي هَاتِ لِي الْآنَ كَاسِي فَاتَّأَ بِهَا

her with came he so my cup now me to bring cup-bearer to the said and (it) him to

obārahshs abāt nāla lāk aw birahs aw āhamtahc kkaf af
فَفَكَ خَتَمَهَا وَشَرِبَ وَقَالَ الْآنَ طَابَ الشَّرَابُ *

drink the it is good now said and drank and her seal broke and (its)

ANECDOTE OF MOĠTASĪM.

AND this was one of the strange adventures which happened to MoĠtasīm: that he was sitting in an assembly of his friends, with a cup in his hand; and it was reported to him that a noble lady was in bondage with a barbarian of the barbarians of Rome, in Ammoria, and that he had struck her on the face one day, and she cried, "Help, O MoĠtasīm!" And the barbarian said to her, "He will

not come to you unless on a pied horse." And Moḡtaṣim sealed up the cup, and gave it to the cup-bearer, and said, "By heaven, I will not drink of it till after the delivery of the lady from bondage, and the death of the barbarian." And when it was morning, he gave orders for marching against Ammoria, and commanded his troops that not one man of them should go forth except on a pied horse: and they set out upon seventy thousand pied horses. And when he conquered, by the taking of Ammoria, he entered it, and he said, "Here I am, here I am;" and he sought the barbarian, the prisoner of the lady, and struck off his head; and he loosed the bonds of the lady, and said to the cup-bearer, "Bring me now my cup;" and he approached him with it, and he broke the seal of it, and drank, and said, "Now delicious is the wine."

الليلة الثانية والستون بعد المائة من حكايات ألف
ليلة ويلة

dhithco il daz anid talak' haliba'kla halylla tanak ammalaf
فَلَمَّا كَانَتِ اللَّيْلَةُ الْقَابِلَةُ قَالَتْ دِينَا زَادَ لِأُخْتِهَا
her sister to zad Dina said following the night the was when and
dnal immita af hamiān aryg itnok ni hātcho āy dāzrhahs
شهرزاد يَا أُخْتَاهُ إِنْ كُنْتَ غَيْرَ نَائِمَةٍ فَاتِمِّي لَنَا
us for finish asleep not you were if sister O Zad Shahr

kilaml dhoia inagalab hamārah aw nabbo'h dhal talāk htida'hla
 الْحَدِيثُ قَالَتْ لَهَا حُبًّا وَكَرَامَهُ بَلَغَنِي أَيُّهَا الْمَلِكُ
 king the O me reached It honour and love her to she said story the

ohanni af simāhcl icha amma aw lāk niyyazoml anna di'cassa
 الشَّعِيدُ أَنَّ الْمَزِينِ قَالَ وَأَمَّا أَخِي الْخَامِسُ فَإِنَّهُ
 he that 5th the my brother as to and said barber the that happy the

sānn olasay nari'kaf nalojar nāk wa ināthāl a'cool'kam nāk
 كَانَ مَقْطُوعَ الْأَذَانِ وَكَانَ رَجُلًا فَقِيرًا يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ
 men the begs of poor man was and ears the cut was

dnodilāw nāk aw narūhan ohohtohcay: amib otāl'kay aw nalyt
 لَيْلًا وَيَقْتَاتُ بِمَا يَأْخُذُهُ نَهَارًا وَكَانَ وَالِدُنَا
 our father was and day it takes he that by subsists and night

fallahc aw tām aw llat'af nniss if nani'cāl naribak nahcyhs
 شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا طَاعِنًا فِي السِّنِّ فَأَعْتَلَّ وَمَاتَ وَخَلَّفَ
 left and died and fell ill so age the in going far great old

llok htahcā af dnanyb dhānmasat'k af mahrid haima'bas anal
 لَنَا سَبْعُمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ فَأَقْتَسَمْنَاهَا بَيْنَنَا فَأَخَذَ كُلُّ
 every took and us between her we divided and dirhems 700 us to
 (it)

ahtahcā ohanni af simāhclā ihcā amma af mahrid haim di'hāw
 وَاحِدَ مِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ فَأَمَّا أَخِي الْخَامِسُ فَإِنَّهُ أَخَذَ
 took he that 5th the my brother as to and dirhems 100 one

dmanyb aw dhib la'cfay dm irday mal aw rāt'h aw mihāradd
 الدَّرَاهِمُ وَأَحْتَارَ وَلَمْ يَذَرِ مَا يَفْعَلُ بِهَا وَبَيْنَمَا
 whilst and her by does he what knows not and amazed is and money the
 it (it)

na ihirī'tāhē if *ع'kaw hti mihāradd aklit if rakkafatay awoh*
 هُوَ يَتَفَكَّرُ فِي تِلْكَ الدَّرَاهِمِ إِذْ وَقَعَ فِي خَاطِرِهِ أَنْ
 that his mind in fell when money the that in thinks he

ēifutnay aw oha ēibay aw euon llok nim najdjoz āhib īrathsay
 يَشْتَرِي بِهَا زُجَاجًا مِنْ كُلِّ نَوْعٍ وَيَبِيعُهُ وَيَنْتَفِعُ
 gain and it sell and sort every of glass her with he will buy
 (it)

da'ak'aw rībak 'kaba't if ohala'aj aw jājozz araths af ihib
 بِهِ فَاشْتَرَى الزُّجَاجَ وَجَعَلَهُ فِي طَبَقٍ كَبِيرٍ وَقَعَدَ
 sat and large basket in it put and glass the he purchased so it by

oharhaht dansa af 'ti ā'h ihibināj ali aw hnim ēibay ē'duom if
 فِي مَوْضِعٍ يَبِيعُ مِنْهُ وَالْيَ جَانِبِهِ حَائِطٌ فَاسْنَدَ ظَهْرَهُ
 his back leant and wall his side to and it of sell place in

sfan āy imal ēi ihisfan if lāk af rikatfay ada'ak'aw ihyla
 عَلَيْهِ وَقَعَدَ يَفْتَكِرُ فَقَالَ فِي نَفْسِهِ اَعْلَمِي يَا نَفْسُ
 soul O know him self in said and thinks sat and it upon

mahrid haim ēabra ib oho ēiba jājozz āthāh ilām asar nna
 أَنَّ رَأْسَ مَالِي هَذَا الزُّجَاجَ أَبِيعُهُ بِأَرْبَعِينَ دِرْهَمَ
 dirhems 400 for it I sell glass this my money(of) head that

idni ē lassā'hatay na ali ēiba aw īrathsa olāza al inni ammoht
 ثُمَّ أَنِّي لَا أَزَالُ أَشْتَرِي وَأَبِيعُ إِلَى أَنْ يَتَحَمَّلَ عِنْدِي
 me with there reach that till sell and buy I cease not I that then

ali aholim'ha aw ēiā'dab ahib īratsha af mahrid fālā ta'abra
 أَرْبَعَةَ آلَافٍ دِرْهَمَ فَاشْتَرَى بِهَا بَضَائِعَ وَأَحْمَلَهَا إِلَيَّ
 to her carry and goods her by buy (it) and — 1000 4
 (them) (it)

ál ammoh̄t mahrid fálá tayinámah̄t ib áho عابا aw áthak عāduom
 مَوْضِعَ كَذَا وَأَبَيْعَهَا بِثَمَانِيَةِ آلَافِ دِرْهَمٍ ثُمَّ لَا
 not then — 1000 8 for her sell and such place
 (them)

عِماجَ نِمْ أَهْفَ أَرْحُو هَاعَادِبَ إِرَاتْشَا أَتْأَهْ أَلْدَا
 أَزَالُ حَتَّى أَشْتَرِيَ بِضَاعَةَ أُخْرَى فِيهَا مِنْ جَمِيعِ
 all of her in other merchandise I buy until desist

na'hbir áhib 'habra aw áho عابا af rti عا fánša aw riháwajla
 الْجَوَاهِرَ وَأَصْنَافَ الْعِطَرِ فَأَبَيْعَهَا وَأَرْبَحَ بِهَا رِبْحًا
 gain her by gain and her sell and perfumes (of) kinds and jewels
 (them) (them)

kilámam aw hanasa'h narád írathsa kiláht dni عاف nalízaj
 جَزِيلًا فَعِنْدَ ذَلِكَ أَشْتَرِيَ دَارًا حَسَنَةً وَمَمَالِكَ
 attendants and fine a house I will buy that at and much

illahco ál aw fis'ka aw barhsa aw loká aw nalyhc aw namadahc aw
 وَخَدَمًا وَخَيْلًا وَآكُلَ وَأَشْرَبَ وَأَقِصِفَ وَلَا أُخْلِي
 leave not and make and drink and eat and horses and servants and
 merry

mohotra'd'haaw alli hanídaml if hayinnagom ál aw nainnagom
 مُغْنِيًا وَلَا مُغْنِيَةً فِي الْمَدِينَةِ إِلَّا وَأَخْضَرْتُهُمْ
 them I brought but city in female-singer — male-singer

haim alá عات hálA áhs ni flám sár la عجا aw idni ع
 عِنْدِي وَأَجْعَلُ رَأْسَ مَالِي إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى مِائَةَ
 100 be high God wish if my money head make and me to

o'kaba'taw ikiláb if hobos'hay — ohollok átháh mahrid fla
 أَلْفَ دِرْهَمٍ هَذَا كُلُّهُ كَانَ يَحْسُبُهُ فِي بَالِهِ وَطَبَقَ
 basket and his mind in it reckons was he all this — 1000
 (of) he

abasa'h ohanni ammoht mahrid haimlib hyday nyb jájazz

الزَّجَاجَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ بِالْمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ ثُمَّ إِنَّهُ حَسَبَ
reckoned that then — 100 by his hands between glass

dni af mahrid fla haim ilám rás áhti aw lák áw

وقال وإذا صار مالي مائة ألف درهم فعند
at — 1000 100 my money became when and said and

tánab bo't'cha aw ba'tohcl if tálálladd otha'ba kildht

ذَلِكَ أَبْعَثُ الدَّلَالَاتِ فِي الْخُطْبِ وَأَخْطُبُ بَنَاتِ
daughters demand in and weddings in female brokers I send that
marriage

na'ع inagalab da'kaf ánorizaw ámayisál aw árazorw áw koolomla

الْمُلُوكَ وَالْوُزَرَ وَلَا سِيَّما وَزِيرُنَا فَقَدْ بَلَغَنِي عَنْ
of it me reached as our vizir especially vizirs and kings

ta'hilam nsóhl ota'عidab fásuol otalimák áhanna ihitnib

بِنْتُهُ أَنَّهَا كَامِلَةُ الْأَوْصَافِ بَدِيعَةُ الْحُسْنِ مَلِيحَةٌ
beautiful beauty (of) wonderful descriptions (of) perfect she that his daughter

állí aw nák oo'dar ni af ránid fla áhorihmo áw fár'ta la

الْأَطْرَافَ وَأَمْهَرُهَا أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ فَإِنْ رَضُوا كَانَ وَالْأَ
not if and was they consent if and dinars 1000 her offer and ends

irád if tala'sa'h áhti af áhíba fna mgar ala'عáhohtahca

أَخَذْتُهَا عَلَيَّ رَغَمَ أَنْفِ أَبِيهَا فَإِذَا حَصَلَتْ فِي دَارِي
my house in she got if and her father nose putting in upon her I took
the dust

kooloml atawsoh irathsa ammoht rági's máddohc harahsa'ع irathsa

أَشْتَرِي عَشْرَةَ خُدَّامٍ صِغَارُ ثُمَّ أَشْتَرِي كِسْوَةَ الْمُلُوكِ
king's robes — then young servants 10 I will buy

ammohṭ nimḥtomla rahoujlib naʿasārom bahath nim najras aw

وَسَرَجًا مِنْ ذَهَبٍ مُرَمَّعًا بِالْجَوْهَرِ الْمُثَنِّ ثُمَّ
then of value jewels by set gold of saddle and

inimay naʿaw imāddok aw iflahc kilāmaml obikkaro

أَرْكَبُ الْمَمَالِيكَ خَلْفِي وَقُدَّامِي وَعَنْ يَمِينِي
my right on and me before and me behind attendants I make ride

ohanākam inadaʿka aw il māʿk ināar āthi af ilāmiḥs aw

وَشِمَالِي فَإِذَا رَأَيْتَنِي قَامَ لِي وَأَقْعَدَنِي مَكَانَهُ
his place and caused me for stood me he saw when and my left and
me to sit

iʿam htohcā aw horhiṣ inna il inood awoh daʿakāw

وَقَعَدَ هُوَ دُونِي لِأَنِّي صِهْرُهُ وَأَخُذَ مَعِي
me with I take and his son-in-law I because me below he sat and

rhamlil rānid āfla amihif nysik āmoholimāho aw nymidāhc

خَادِمَيْنِ وَأَحْمَلُهُمَا كَيْسَيْنِ فِيهِمَا أَلْفَا دِينَارٍ لِلْمَهْرِ
portion for — 2000 them in two purses them load and two servants

ʿisfan rbik oomalʿay attah rahicā rānid fla idho aw

وَأَهْدِي أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ آخَرَ حَتَّى يَعْلَمُوا كِبَرَ نَفْسِي
my soul(of) greatness they know so that other — 1000 I give and

irād ali firaṣna ammohṭ inyʿ if āynodd aragis aw

وَمِغْرَ الدُّنْيَا فِي عَيْنِي ثُمَّ أَنْصَرَفَ إِلَيَّ دَارِي
my house to I retire then my eye in world (of) smallness and

ʿalahc aw ohal tbahaw itarm itayihān nim daʿha āj ahti af

فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِنَ نَاحِيَةِ أُمْرَاتِي وَهَبْتُ لَهُ وَخَلَعْتُ
clothed and him to I gave my woman (of) side from one came when and

inni ammoht hyla ع ahotdadar hayidahib áj ni aw ihyla ع
عَلَيْهِ وَإِنْ جَاءَ بِهَدِيَّةٍ رَدَدْتُهَا عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ إِنِّي
I then him upon it I gave back a present by came if and him upon

mohotrāma kilāht oola ع af āhti af ināhs hāl'si ib mohoromā
أَمَرُهُمْ بِإِصْلَاحِ شَأْنِي فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ أَمَرْتُهُمْ
I commanded that they did when and state my to arrange them command
them

hawlahcl ot'kaw áj āhti af irād hāl'si aw āhifāfiz ib
بِزِفَافِهَا وَإِصْلَاحِ دَارِي فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَقْتُ الْخُلُوءِ
retirement (of) time came when and my house to arrange and to go in
procession with her

jābīd habatram ala ع ta'ca'k aw ibāyiht rahcfa tsibal itarmib
بِأَمْرَاتِي لَبِسْتُ أَفْخَرِ ثِيَابِي وَقَعَدْتُ عَلَى مَرْتَبَةِ دِيَّاجِ
silk cushion upon sat — — clothes the best I put on with my wife

fmli'h roofo il nalāmihs āl aw nanīmay tifalla āl naikattom
مُتَّكِئًا لَا أَلْتَفِتُ يَمِينًا وَلَا شِمَالًا لِوُفُورِ حُلْمِي
prudence much for left nor right turn — reclining

āhīlālohaw āhayilōh if rdabl ak hamiā'k itarm onookat aw itanāzar aw
وَرَزَانَتِي وَتَكُونُ أَمْرَاتِي قَائِمَةً كَأَلْبَدْرِ فِي حُلِيِّهَا وَحُلِيِّهَا
robes ornaments in moon like standing — wife she will be gravity —

nam eimaj loo'kay attā'h nafalā's aw narbik āhyli rohtna ālāna aw
وَأَنَا لَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا كِبَرًا وَصَلَفًا حَتَّى يَقُولَ جَمِيعٌ مِّنْ
who all say so that pride for pride her to look — I

āhyla ع fa'tta ع at katayirāj aw katarmi ānāluom aw ānadiys āy ra'da'h
حَفَرَ يَأْسِدُنَا وَمَوْلَانَا أَمْرَاتِكَ وَجَارِيَتِكَ تَعَطَّفَ عَلَيْهَا
her upon bend thy maid — thy wife — lord — our master was present
pity

harhtan ib áhyla ع mi'na kyday nyb hamid'k áhanni af
فَانَّهَا قَائِمَةٌ بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ أَنْعِمَ عَلَيْهَا بِنَظْرَةٍ
a look — — upon favour thy 2 hands between standing she for

áhyli rohtna aw isár ع afra kiláht dni ع af máyi'kl áhib rra'da da'k af
فَقَدْ أَضْرَبَهَا الْقِيَامَ فَعِنْدَ ذَلِكَ أَرْفَعُ رَاسِي وَأَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا
— look — — head I raise that at standing hurt for

riygoaw ána moo'ka af áhitarjo'h ali áhib noo'dmay af hadi'haw harhtan
نَظْرَةً وَاحِدَةً فَيَمْضُونَ بِهَا إِلَيَّ حُجْرَتَهَا فَأَقُومُ أَنَا وَأَغْيُرُ
change and I I rise up her room to — they go and one — look

hayináhttha harraml ita'j ahti af áhnim nas'ha sabla ammoht ihsámo'k
قُمَاشِي ثُمَّ الْبَسَ أَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْمَرَّةَ الثَّانِيَةَ
second time came — she than better put on then — clothes
(they)

ayyday nyb oofi'kay attah áhylli rohtna al hayináhttha ha ع ilih' lib
بِالْخُلْعَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا حَتَّى يَقِفُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ
my 2 hands between they stand till to I look not — robe

ammoht iny ع fara'tib áhyli rohtna af rárim haddi ع inoolasay w
وَيَسْأَلُونِي عِدَّةَ مَرَارٍ فَأَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا بِطَرَفِ عَيْنِي ثُمَّ
then my eye corner I look times several me ask

áhotawlay mmitat attah kiláhtak láza ál aw 'dral ali 'kir'to
أَطْرُقُ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ وَلَا أَزَالُ كَذَلِكَ حَتَّى تَتِمَّ جَلُوتُهَا
decoration finish till likewise desist earth bend my eyes

haimosmah'c hif nasik oomidda'koy na máddoh'cla d'ع ab romá'nni ammoht
ثُمَّ أَتِي أَمْرَ بَعْضِ الْخُدَّامِ أَنْ يُقَدِّمُوا كَيْسًا فِيهِ خَمْسُمِائَةٍ
600 it in purse they bring that servants some command then

dhīb inoolhōy na mohoromā ammoht 'tihsāwaml ali oho عافدا اف رانيد
 دِنَار فَاذْفَعُهُ اِلَى الْمَوَاسِطِ ثُمَّ اَمْرُهُمْ اَنْ يَخْلُونِي بِهَا
 — let me alone — — — — — tire women to it gave and — —

āl aw āhibināj ali māna aw āhyli rohtna dhīb oolahcād āthi af
 فَاِذَا دَخَلُوا بِهَا اَنْظُرْ اِلَيْهَا وَاَنَام اِلَى جَانِبِهَا وَلَا
 her side to sleep and her to I look — they went in —

ʔjat af haribak ʔsfaṇ nni inna ع لأكوي اتا ه اهوميللاكو
 اُكَلِمَهَا حَتَّى يُقَالَ عَنِّي اِنْ نَفْسِي كَبِيرَةٌ فَتَجِي
 will come and great — Soul that of me it may besaid that herto spea

ali rohtno ʔdiys āy loo'kat aw ʔday libba'kot af āhommo
 اُمُّهَا فَتُقَبِّل يَدِي وَتَقُول يَا سَيِّدِي اَنْظُرْ اِلَى
 to look my master O say and my hand kiss and her mother

āl af āharitūhē robja w kabro'k ʔhathsat āhanni af kitayirāj
 جَارِيَتِكَ فَاِنَّهَا تَشْتِي قُرْبَكَ وَاَجْبُرْ خَاطِرَهَا فَلَا
 — mind recover approaching wishes she for thy maid

soobat af moo'kat ʔnnim kilāth taar āhti af nabāwaj āhyla ع ddora
 اَرَدَ عَلَيْهَا جَوَابًا فَاِذَا رَأَتْ ذَلِكَ مِنِّي تَقُومُ فَتُبْسُ
 she will kiss she rises me from that saw if answer — give back

tādar ām aw hayibā's ʔtanbi ʔdiys āy loo'kat aw narārim ʔljir
 رَجُلِي مِرَارًا وَتَقُول يَا سَيِّدِي اِبْنَتِي صَبِيَّةٌ وَمَا رَأَتْ
 saw not young my daughter my master O say several my foot times

dhobla'k risaknay 'dābi'knila kilāht knim tāar āhti af nalojar
 رَجُلًا فَاِذَا رَأَتْ مِنْكَ ذَلِكَ الْاِنْقِبَاضَ يَنْكَسِرُ قَلْبُهَا
 her heart break frown that thee from she saw if and man

āhi't'ot — *āharitāhc'aw āhabla'k biy't'aw āhmillā'k aw āhyli lim af*
 فَمِلْ إِلَيْهَا وَكَلِّمْهَا وَطَيِّبْ قَلْبَهَا وَخَاطِرَهَا ثُمَّ تَعْطِهَا
 her she give then mind heart sooth speak her to bend so

kidiys ala ع *ifil hi āhal loo'kat aw bārahs ihif na'hada'k āhommo*
 أُمُّهَا قَدَحًا فِيهِ شَرَابٌ وَتَقُولُ لَهَا احْلِفِي عَلَيَّ سَيِّدِكَ
 thy lord upon conjure her to say wine it in cup her mother

ayyday nyb hamiā'k āhokorta fntaāj āhti af h'iks aw
 وَأَسْقِيهِ فَإِذَا جِئْتَنِي أَتْرُكُهَا قَائِمَةً بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ
 my 2 hands between standing her I leave me came if give him to drink

inni loo'kat atta'h isfan rbik nim āhyli rohtna āl ikattom āna aw
 وَأَنَا مُتَّكِئٌ لَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا مِنْ كِبَرِ نَفْسِي حَتَّى تَقُولَ إِنِّي
 she says until Soul pride — look — reclining I and

ayyday nyb hamiā'k āhillahc'aw hazīza ع *isfan aw zīza* ع
 عَزِيزٌ وَنَفْسِي عَزِيزَةٌ وَأُخْلِيهَا قَائِمَةً بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ
 my 2 hands between standing her leave I — — — powerful

il loo'kat af nāt'los inna mal ع *at aw nāwahla m'at 'koohtat il*
 لِيَتَذُوقَ طَعْمَ الْهَوَانِ وَتَعْلَمَ أَنِّي سُلْطَانٌ فَتَقُولَ لِي
 she says sultan know subjection (of) taste she may taste that

iday nim 'hada'kl iddorāt āl kyla ع *hāll i'k'ka'hib idiys āy*
 يَا سَيِّدِي بِحَقِّ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ لَا تَرُدِّ الْقَدَحَ مِنْ يَدَيَّ
 — — cup give back thee upon God (of) truth by my lord O

addob āl loo'kat aw ayyla ع *h'hilot af āhomillako ālaf katayirāj āna aw*
 وَأَنَا جَارِيَتُكَ فَلَا أُكَلِّمُهَا فَتُلِحْ عَلَيَّ وَتَقُولَ لَا بُدَّ
 escape — — — me upon she urges I speak — thy slave —

dhihjaw if iday 'dofna af imaf ali hobirra'kot aw ihibroks nim
 مِنْ شُرْبِهِ وَتَقَرَّبَهُ إِلَيَّ فَأَنْفَضَ يَدِي فِي وَجْهِهَا
 her face in I shake my mouth she brings it near drink

tādāj af ihiljirib safar ammoht áhtakdh lam'ca aw iljirib áhosofra aw
 وَأَرْفُسُهَا بِرِجْلِي وَأَعْمَلُ هَكَذَا ثُمَّ رَفَسَ بِرِجْلِهِ فَجَاءَتْ
 came and spurned then so make my foot with her spurn

'dral ina'ع ifatrom nâkam if nâk aw jâjjozz i'kaba't ala'ع
 عَلَيَّ طَبَقِ الزَّجَاجِ وَكَانَ فِي مَكَانٍ مُرْتَفِعٍ عَنِ الْأَرْضِ
 earth of high place it was glass (of) basket upon

ihif ámllok rassakat aw 'dral ali lazan af
 فَنَزَلَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ وَتَكَسَّرَ كُلُّ مَا فِيهِ *
 it in that all broke ground to it went down

THE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE TALES
 OF A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

WHEN the following night arrived, Dinazad said to Shahrzad, "O, sister! if you are not asleep, finish to us the story." She replied to her with great pleasure, "It is related to me, O king of exalted dignity, that the barber spoke thus: 'As to my fifth brother, he was cropped, and was a poor man, who begged in the evening, and subsisted on that by day. Our father was an old man, greatly advanced in years, when he fell sick and died, leaving to us 700 dirhems, which we divided, each 100 dirhems. As to my fifth brother, when he received

the dirhems he was amazed, and did not know what he should do with them. But whilst he was meditating upon the money, it came into his mind to buy with it glass of every kind, and to retail and gain by it. He purchased, therefore, glass, and put it into a large basket, and seated himself in a place in which he might sell it. And by his side was a wall; and he leant his back against it, and sat meditating and saying to himself, Know, O soul, that the capital amount of this glass I sell for 400 dirhems. Then, however, I will not stop: I will buy and sell till there remain with me 4000 dirhems; and I will carry it to such and such a place, and will sell it for 8000 dirhems. Then I will not give over till I buy goods as before; and I will purchase with it in wholesale jewels and perfumes, and I will acquire great gain. Then after that I will purchase a fine house, and I will buy slaves, and attendants, and horses; and I will eat, and I will drink, and I will make merry; and I shall neither want for the male singer nor the female singers of the city, but make them to come to me; and I will increase, God willing, my capital sum to 100,000 dirhems. All this he reckoned in his imagination, with the basket of glass before him of 100 dirhems. Then he still computed in his mind, and said, When it shall become a capital of 100,000 dirhems, then upon that I will send out female brokers in marriage, and I will demand in marriage daughters of kings and vizirs;

particularly of our vizir, as it is reported to me concerning her that she is perfect in accomplishments, wonderful in beauty, and graceful in shape; and I will offer to her a portion of 1000 dinars. If they consent, let it be; but if not, I will carry her away, in defiance of her father's anger, by force; then, when I have got her into my house, I will purchase for her ten young slaves: afterwards I will buy robes of princes, and a saddle of gold, adorned with jewels of value. Then I will cause the servants to ride behind me and before me; and I will go round the city, and the people will salute me and will pray for me. And then I will return and enter to the vizir, servants behind me and before me, and on my right hand and on my left; and when he sees me he will stand before me, and will cause me to sit in his seat, and place himself below me, because I am his son-in-law. And I will take with me two slaves, and I will load them with two purses, in which will be 2000 dinars, which I shall cause to be counted out as her portion; and I will present 1000 dinars afterwards, that they may know my generosity and my greatness of soul, and the littleness of the world in my eyes. Then I will return to my house; and if one shall come on the part of my wife, I will present to him and clothe him with a rich dress; and if he comes with a gift, I will throw it to him, and will not receive it from him, and I will not leave myself but in a respectful place.

And when these things are performed, I will go to them, and give them orders for the marriage night, and for the arrangement of my house. Then when the hour comes for retirement with my bride, I will dress in my most magnificent robes; and I will sit in dignity, reclining upon a silk cushion, not turning to the right or to the left, with grave prudence and majestic wisdom, and solemnity in my words; and there will be my spouse standing like the full moon in her robes and ornaments, and I will not look upon her, out of pride and respect, so that all those who are present will say, Oh our lord and our master, bend towards your spouse and your servant, for she is standing before you: favour her with a look: standing is indeed painful to her. Then they will kiss the ground before me many times, on which I will raise my head and look upon her with a single glance: then I will turn away and recline my head. They will then retire with her to her chamber, and I will also rise up, and I will change my clothes. Then I will dress more handsomely; and when she comes a second time in second robes I will not look on her till they stand before me, and entreat me as before. Then I will look upon her with the corner of my eye; after which I will bend my eyes upon the ground, and I will not desist thus till her decoration is completed. Then I will order some of the servants to bring a purse with 500 dinars, and I will give it to the tire-women: then I will order

them to leave me alone with her. When they have brought her in, then I will look at her, and I will sleep by her side, and not speak to her. So that mention will be made of me, as to the haughtiness of my mind, and her mother will come and will kiss my hand, and say, Oh, my lord, look upon your servant, as she wishes to approach you and recover her spirits: but I will not give her any answer. And when she perceives that from me, she will remain kissing my feet, and will say, 'Oh, my lord, my daughter is a virgin, and never saw man: when, therefore, she perceives from you those frowns, it will break her heart. Bend to her, then, and speak to her, and soothe her heart and her mind. Then her mother will give her a cup of wine, and will say to her, Take this cup to your lord, and present it to him. When she approaches me I will let her stand before me, whilst I, reclining, will not look at her, from the pride of my heart; so that she will say that I am proud, and my soul is proud; whilst I will not relax, but leave her standing before me, that she may taste distress, and know that I am sultan, and say to me, Oh, my lord, by the truth of God do not refuse the cup from my hand, I am your servant; and I will not speak to her. Then she will beg me earnestly, and she will say, You must drink it; and she will advance it to my mouth, and I will shake my hand in her face, and spurn her with my foot. My brother, being thus employed, pushed with his foot, and

struck with violence upon the basket of glass, which, being on a place elevated above the ground, fell upon the pavement, and broke all that was in it.' ”

اسماء الشهور		THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.
(١) كانون الثاني	<i>cânoon aththâni,</i>	January.
شباط	<i>shobâ't,</i>	February.
آذار	<i>ârlâr,</i>	March.
نيسان	<i>nisân,</i>	April.
ايار	<i>iyâr,</i>	May.
حزيران	<i>hazîrân,</i>	June.
تموز	<i>tammouz,</i>	July.
آب	<i>âb,</i>	August.
ايلول	<i>ilool,</i>	September.
(٢) تشرين الاول	<i>tishreen al-ouwal,</i>	October.
(٢) تشرين الثاني	<i>tishreen aththâni,</i>	November.
(٣) كانون الاول	<i>Cânoon al-ouwal,</i>	December.

ايام الاسبوع		THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.
الاحد	<i>al-a'had,</i>	Sunday.
الاثنين	<i>al-ithnine,</i>	Monday.
الثلاثاء	<i>aththalâtha,</i>	Tuesday.
الاربعاء	<i>al-arba'ah,</i>	Wednesday.
الخميس	<i>al-çhamîs,</i>	Thursday.
الجمعة	<i>al-jom'ah,</i>	Friday.
السبت	<i>assabt,</i>	Saturday.

اسماء العدد

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

واحد	<i>wá'hid,</i>	one.
اثنين	<i>ithnine,</i>	two.
ثلاثة	<i>thaláthah,</i>	three.
اربعة	<i>arba'ah,</i>	four.
خمسة	<i>chamsah,</i>	five.
سته	<i>sittah,</i>	six.
سبعة	<i>sab'ah,</i>	seven.
ثمانية	<i>thamániyah,</i>	eight.
تسعة	<i>tis'ah,</i>	nine.
عشرة	<i>asharah,</i>	ten.
احد عشر	<i>ihda'ashar,</i>	eleven.
اثنا عشر	<i>ithna'ashar,</i>	twelve.
ثلاثة عشر	<i>thalata'ashar,</i>	thirteen.
اربعة عشر	<i>arba'ata'ashar,</i>	fourteen.
خمسة عشر	<i>chamsata'ashar,</i>	fifteen.
سته عشر	<i>sittata'ashar,</i>	sixteen.
سبعة عشر	<i>sab'ata'ashar,</i>	seventeen.
ثمانية عشر	<i>thamanita'ashar,</i>	eighteen.
تسعة عشر	<i>tis'ata'ashar,</i>	nineteen.
عشرين	<i>ishreen,</i>	twenty.
ثلاثين	<i>thalátheen,</i>	thirty.
اربعين	<i>arba'een,</i>	forty.
خمين	<i>chamseen,</i>	fifty.
ستين	<i>sitteen,</i>	sixty.
سبعين	<i>sab'een,</i>	seventy.

اسماء العدد

ثمانين	<i>thamâneen,</i>
تسعين	<i>tis'een,</i>
مائة	<i>miyah,</i>
الف	<i>alf,</i>

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

eighty.
ninety.
a hundred.
one thousand.

العدد النعت

اول	<i>awal,</i>
ثاني	<i>thâni,</i>
ثالث	<i>thâlith,</i>
رابع	<i>râbi'ع,</i>
خامس	<i>châmis,</i>
سادس	<i>sâdis,</i>
سابع	<i>sâbi'ع,</i>
ثامن	<i>thâmin,</i>
تاسع	<i>tâsi'ع,</i>
عاشر	<i>âshir,</i>
حادي عشر	<i>hâdi عashr,</i>
ثاني عشر	<i>thâni عashr,</i>
ثالث عشر	<i>thâlith عashr,</i>
رابع عشر	<i>râbi'ع عashr,</i>
خامس عشر	<i>châmis عashr,</i>
سادس عشر	<i>sâdis عashr,</i>
سابع عشر	<i>sâbi'ع عashr,</i>
ثامن عشر	<i>thâmin عashr,</i>
تاسع عشر	<i>tâsi'ع عashr,</i>
عشرون	<i>ishroon,</i>

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

first.
second.
third.
fourth.
fifth.
sixth.
seventh.
eighth.
ninth.
tenth.
eleventh.
twelfth.
thirteenth.
fourteenth.
fifteenth.
sixteenth.
seventeenth.
eighteenth.
nineteenth.
twentieth.

العدد الجمعي

COLLECTIVE NUMBERS.

زوج	<i>zouje,</i>	a couple.
نصف دوزينه	<i>ni'sf doozinah,</i>	half-a-dozen.
عشرين	<i>ishreen,</i>	a score.
مائة	<i>miyah,</i>	a hundred.
الف	<i>alf,</i>	a thousand.
النصف	<i>anni'sf,</i>	the half.
الثالث	<i>aththolth,</i>	the third.
الرابع	<i>arrobع,</i>	{ a quarter, or a fourth.
الخمس	<i>al-éhoms,</i>	a fifth.
ثلثين	<i>tholthine,</i>	two thirds.
ثلاثة ارباع	<i>thaláthat árbáع,</i>	three fourths.
اربعة اخماس	<i>arbaعat aéhmás,</i>	four fifths.
مضاعف * مزوج	<i>modâعaf, mozwij,</i>	double.
مثلث	<i>mothallath,</i>	treble.
مربع	<i>morabbaع,</i>	fourfold.

القياس والكيل

MEASURES.

قنطار	<i>'hin'târ,</i>	quintal.
رطل	<i>ra'tl,</i>	pound.
اوقية	<i>ou'hiyah,</i>	ounce.
درهم	<i>dirham,</i>	dram.
ذراع	<i>thirâع,</i>	yard.
قيراط * اصبع	<i>is'baع, 'kirâ't,</i>	inch.
قدم	<i>'kadam,</i>	foot.

بَاع	<i>bâc,</i>	fathom.
ميل	<i>meel,</i>	mile.
فدان	<i>faddân,</i>	acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠

DIALOGUES.

FIRST DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
صباح الخير ياسيدي	' <i>sabâ'h al-êhire yâ</i>	Good morning,
	<i>sidi,</i>	Sir.
ايش حالك	<i>aish 'hâlak,</i>	How are you?
طيب بخير الله يسلمك	' <i>ty-ib bi'chire Allah</i>	Well—may God
	<i>yosallimah,</i>	save you.
كيف اصبحتم	<i>keif asba'htom,</i>	How were you in
		the morning?
الحمد لله داعي لكم	<i>al'hamdu lillâh</i>	Praise be to God,
	<i>dâ'î lakom,</i>	praying for you.
هل عندك اخبار	<i>hal êndak a'chbâr,</i>	Have you any
		news?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
لا شيء مهم	<i>lâ shy mohimm,</i>	Nothing of importance.
هل سمعت شيء	<i>hal sami'ع shy,</i>	Have you heard any thing?
كيف (ايش) حال اخوك	<i>keif (aish) 'hâl a'chook,</i>	How is your brother?
مرضى جداً	<i>marîl jiddan,</i>	Very ill.
شفاه الله	<i>shafâh Allah,</i>	May God cure him!
كنت اين (فاين) كنت الايام دي	<i>aine (fa-aine) cont al eyyâm di,</i>	Where were you these days?
كنت مشغول	<i>cont mashgool,</i>	I was busy.
هل شفت فلان	<i>hal shoft folân,</i>	Did you see So-and-so?
نعم شفته	<i>na'am shoftoh,</i>	Yes, I saw him.
ايش يعمل هناك	<i>aish ya'عمال honâc,</i>	What is he doing there?
يتعلم	<i>yetعallam,</i>	He is studying.
متي يجي هنا	<i>mata yajî honâ,</i>	When will he come here?
غدا	<i>gada,</i>	To-morrow.
سلم عليه من عندي	<i>sallim عalieh min عindi,</i>	Salute him on my part.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
وقل له اني مشتاق اليه	<i>wa'kol loh inni moshtâk ilieh,</i>	And tell him that I am desiring to see him.
ما انسيش	<i>ma ansash,</i>	I will not forget.
مع السلامه	<i>maع assalâmah,</i>	Go in peace.

SECOND DIALOGUE.

يا ولد طلع الفجر	<i>yâ walad 'talâع al fajr,</i>	Boy, is it morn- ing?
الشمس طلعت من زمان	<i>ashshams 'talaع min zamân,</i>	The sun has risen for some time.
لما افتح الطاقه تشوف	<i>lammâ afta'h at- tâcâh tashoof,</i>	When I open the window you will see.
صحيح * حق	<i>sa'hi'h, 'ha'k'h,</i>	True.
الحق معك	<i>al-'ha'k'h maعak,</i>	You are right.
* جيب لي ثيابي حالا (بالعجل)	<i>jîb li thiâbi 'hâlan (bilعajal),</i>	Bring me my clothes quickly.
اين هي * هيا فاين	<i>aine hi, hia faine,</i>	Where are they?
هناك علي الصندوق عند راسك	<i>honâc عala ssan- doo'h عind râsak,</i>	There, on the box near your head.
روح الان وجيب لي ماء (مويه) حتي اغسل وجهي ويدي	<i>ro'h alân wajib li mâ (moyah) 'hat- ta agsil wajhi wa-yadiya,</i>	Now go and bring me some water, that I may wash my face & hands.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تریده سخن	<i>toridoh soéhn,</i>	Do you want it warm?
لا ما انا بردان	<i>lâ mâ anâ bardân,</i>	No, I am not so cold.
این القوطه	<i>aine alfoo'tah,</i>	Where is the towel?
ما فيه فوط نظاف	<i>mâ fih fowa't ni-thâf (nizâf),</i>	There are no clean ones.
اعطيتهم للغساله	<i>a'etytohom lilgas-sâlah,</i>	I gave them to be washed.
نظفت تاسومتي (مركوبي)	<i>nazzaft tâsoomati, (markoobi),</i>	Have you cleaned my shoes?
لسا ما نظفتها	<i>lissâ mâ nazzaf-thâ,</i>	As yet I have not cleaned them?
ولكن قبلما تلبس (تكون لبست) انظفها	<i>wa-lâkin éablamâ talbas (takoon labist) onazzifhâ,</i>	But before you are dressed I will clean them.
نظفهم حالا	<i>nazzifhom 'hâlan,</i>	Now clean them quickly.
امرك	<i>amrac,</i>	I obey your order.
جيب كرسي	<i>gib corsî,</i>	Bring a chair.
تفضل اقع	<i>tafaïldal o'h'od,</i>	Pray be seated.
ايش حالك ياسيدي	<i>aish 'hâlac yâ sidi,</i>	Well, Sir, how are you?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
الحمد لله	<i>al'hamdo lillâh,</i>	Thanks.
تريد حاجة	<i>torîd 'hâjah,</i>	Do you want any thing?
لا * كثر خيرك	<i>lâ, cathir éheirak,</i>	No, thank you.
مرادي من جنابك شي	<i>morâdi min janâ-bac shy,</i>	I have a request to make to you.
ايش هو	<i>aish howa,</i>	What is it?
ان كان ما عندك شغل	<i>in cân mâ عindah</i>	If you have no-
تعال معي الي البازار	<i>shogl taعال maعâ ila lbâzâr,</i>	thing to do, come with me to the bazaars.
نشترى بعض اشيا	<i>nashtarî baعâd ashyâ,</i>	We will buy some things.
ايش مرادك تشتري	<i>aish morâdac tash-tarî,</i>	What do you wish to buy?
حاجات مختلفة	<i>'hâjât moc'htali-fah,</i>	Different things.
من اي نوع	<i>min eye nowع,</i>	What kind?
للاكل والشرب	<i>lil acle wa shshorb,</i>	To eat and to drink
احب ما علي	<i>a'habb mâ عalyya,</i>	Very well, with great pleasure.
نروح اذا (آمال)	<i>naroo'h ithan (om-mâl),</i>	Let us go, then.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ايش من فلووس عندك	<i>aish min foloos</i>	What kind of money have you ?
ريالات	<i>riyalât,</i>	Dollars.
يصح	<i>yaši'h'h,</i>	It will do.
خليتي اشوف	<i>challini ashoof,</i>	Let me see.
هذا زغل	<i>hâthâ zagal,</i>	This one is false.
ايش نعمل	<i>aish naamal,</i>	What shall we do ?
ما اعرف	<i>mâ aarif,</i>	I do not know.
خذ وانظر الباقي	<i>choth wanzor al-</i>	Take and look at
	<i>bâ'ki,</i>	the rest.
دول طيبين	<i>dôl 'tyibin,</i>	These are good.
خلنا نروح صار و خري	<i>chalinâ naroo'h sâr</i>	Let us go, it is late.
(تاخرنا)	<i>wa'chri (taa'ch-</i>	
	<i>charnâ),</i>	
ما بقي لنا وقت	<i>mâ ba'ki lanâ</i>	There is no more
	<i>wa'kt,</i>	time.
لسا فيه (مازال) وقت	<i>lissa fih (mâ zâl)</i>	There is yet time.
	<i>wa'kt,</i>	
قبلما يقفل البازار (يغلق)	<i>'hablamâ yoglac</i>	Before the bazaar
نصل	<i>albazar na'sil,</i>	closes we will
		reach it.
نمشي بالعجل	<i>namshi bil'ajal,</i>	Let us walk
		quickly.
الساعة ثلاثة	<i>assaah thalâthah,</i>	Is it three o'clock ?

THIRD DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
دا الوقت الاذان	<i>dalwa'kt al-azan</i>	They are now calling to prayers.
	(<i>al-athan</i>),	
خلنا نشوف في دي الدكان	<i>challinâ nashoof fi di ddokhân,</i>	Let us see in this shop.
مرحبا بكم ياخواجات ايش تنظروا	<i>mar'haba bicom ya-éhawâjât aish tanzoroo,</i>	You are welcome, gentlemen. At what do you look?
عايزين سجادات صغيرة	<i>âyzin sajjâdât 'sagîrah,</i>	We want some small carpets.
شوف ما فيه احسن من دول	<i>shoof mâ fih a'hsan min dôle,</i>	See, there are none better than these.
طيب لكن قد ايش السعر	<i>'tyib lâkin 'kadd- aish assiçr,</i>	Good, but what is its price?
رخيص جدا	<i>raçhî's jiddan,</i>	It is very cheap.
ايش * هو غالي	<i>aish, howa gâli,</i>	What! it is dear.
بقدر ايش تعطيه	<i>bî'kad aish taç'tih,</i>	For how much will you give it?
قد ايش تعطي انت	<i>'kadd aish taç'ti anta,</i>	What do you offer?
خمسة وثلاثين قرش	<i>chamsah wa thalâthin çarsh ('kirsh)</i>	Thirty-five pias-tres.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
يا خواجهات ما يمكن باتقص من خمسين ان اعجبكم	<i>yâ chawâjât mâ yomkin bian'kâs min chamsîn in a'ejabcom,</i>	Gentleman, not less than fifty, if you please.
تريد تاخذ اربعين	<i>torîd ta'choth ar- ba'în,</i>	Will you take forty?
والا خاطرك	<i>wa illa châ'tirak,</i>	If not, adieu.
السعردي يختبرني	<i>assîr di yo'chas- sirni,</i>	I shall lose by this price.
تربح (تكسب) من غيره	<i>tarba'h (taksib), min ghyroh,</i>	You will gain by something else.
اليوم ما بعت شي	<i>al youm mâ bi'et shy,</i>	To-day I have sold nothing.
نعدّ الفلوس	<i>na'odd al foloos,</i>	Let us count the money.
علي التمام والكمال	<i>gala ttamâm wa leamâl,</i>	Quite right.
انده ولد	<i>indah walad,</i>	Call a boy,
حتى ياخذها الي البيت	<i>'hatta ya'chothhâ ila lbite,</i>	that he may take it to the house.
خاطرك	<i>châ'tirak,</i>	Good by.
في امان الله	<i>fi amâni-illah,</i>	With the peace of God.

FOURTH DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
جيب فطور	<i>jīb fo'toor,</i>	Bring breakfast.
جيب غذا	<i>jīb gadâ,</i>	Bring dinner.
جيب خبز	<i>jīb êhobz,</i>	Bring bread.
جيب لبن	<i>jīb laban,</i>	Bring milk.
اعط سكر	<i>a'ê'ti soccar,</i>	Give sugar.
كل عشاك	<i>col êashâk,</i>	Eat your supper.
اشرب حليب	<i>ishrab 'halib,</i>	Drink milk.
نور السراج	<i>nawir assirâj,</i>	Light the lamp.
نور الشمعه	<i>nawir ashsham'êah,</i>	Light the candle.
اطفي الشمعه	<i>a'tfi shsham'êah,</i>	Put out the candle.
لا تنس	<i>la tansa,</i>	Do not forget.
تعال هنا	<i>ta'êala honâ,</i>	Come here.
قرب	<i>'carrib,</i>	Come near.
من اين جاي	<i>min aine jâyi,</i>	Where do you come from?
الي اين رايح	<i>ila aine râ'h,</i>	Where are you going?
حضر الشاي	<i>'ha'd'dir ashshay,</i>	Make ready the tea.
مل الي اليمين	<i>mîl ila al yamîn,</i>	Turn to the right.
مل الي الشمال	<i>mîl ila ashshimâl,</i>	Turn to the left.
روح الي البيت حالا	<i>ro'h ila albite 'hâ- lan,</i>	Go home quickly.

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

انده للحمالين	<i>indah al'hammâlin,</i>	Call the porters.
نح المائدة	<i>na'h'hi al mâidah,</i>	Take away the table.
احترص * احترس	<i>i'htaris,</i>	Be careful.
حضر الكروسة	<i>'ha'd'dir al carroo sah,</i>	Get ready the carriage.
انت فاضي	<i>anta fá'di,</i>	Are you at leisure?
من كرمك سامحني	<i>min caramah sâ-mi'hni,</i>	Be pleased to forgive me.
عملت الفرشه	<i>camilt al farshah,</i>	Have you made the bed?
درز الباب	<i>darbiz al bâb,</i>	Fasten the door.
هذي مصيبة	<i>hâthi mo'sibah,</i>	This is a misfortune.
هم جهلا	<i>hom jahalâ,</i>	They are ignorant.
جيب كتابي	<i>gib kitâbi,</i>	Bring my book.
رح الي السوق	<i>ro'h ila assoo'h,</i>	Go to the market.
جيب شوية لحم	<i>gib showyyat la'hm,</i>	Bring a little meat.

FIFTH DIALOGUE.

من انت	<i>man ant,</i>	Who are you ?
لايش جيت	<i>leysh jeet,</i>	Why are you come?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تريد تقول لي شي	<i>torid ta'cool li shy,</i>	You will say something to me.
لا تكن ثقيل	<i>la tacon tha'heal,</i>	Don't be troublesome.
انا اخرج	<i>ana achroj,</i>	I will go out.
جيب ثيابي	<i>gib thiâbi,</i>	Bring my clothes.
هم كلهم هناك	<i>hom collohom honâh,</i>	They are all there.
من هو	<i>man hoo,</i>	Who is he?
هل احد هناك	<i>hal a'had honâh,</i>	Is any one there?
قل دي كمان	<i>'col di camân,</i>	Say that again.
نحن نروح غدا	<i>na'hn naroo'h gada,</i>	We shall go to-morrow.
نح هذا	<i>na'h'hi hâtha,</i>	Move this way.
هذي فاكهه فاخرة	<i>hâthi fâkihah fâc'hirah,</i>	This is a very fine fruit.
هذا خبر عجيب	<i>hâtha 'chabar jîb,</i>	This is wonderful news.
نحن جوعانين وعطشانين	<i>na'hn jou'ânin wa'â'tshânin,</i>	We are hungry and thirsty.
هو رجل محترس (حريص)	<i>howarajol mo'htarîs ('harî's),</i>	He is a careful man.
هم كذابين كبار	<i>hem caththâbin kibâr,</i>	They are great liars.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
قلبه محزون	'kalboh ma'hzoön,	His heart is grieved.
مصلحتك الآن تمت	ma'sla'hatak al-ân tammât,	Is your business now completed?
هل الدليل عليه قوى	hal addalil عalieh 'cawi,	Is the proof of it strong?
هي عديمة الفطنة	hia عادimat alfi't- nah,	She is very impu- dent.
الجزء صافي (صاحي)	al-jouw 'sâfi ('sâ- 'hi),	The sky is quite clear.
دول اولاد يحبوا الاذية	dol owlâd yo'hîb- bo al athiyah,	These are mis- chievous chil- dren.
كلهم بقوا مختفين	collohom bâ'hoo moc'htafin,	They all remained hidden.
قلبه قلقان	'calboh 'cal'cân,	His heart is rest- less.
هو احمق	howa a'hma'h,	He is a fool.
هذا الورق مبلول	hâtha al wara'h mablool,	This paper is moist.
من عامل ضجة	man عامil 'daj- jah,	Who is making a noise?
ايش عمال تقول	aish عامmâl ta- hool,	What are you say- ing?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ايش اسم الرجل دي	<i>aish ism arrajol</i>	What is the name
	<i>di,</i>	of this man ?
هل علي دكها الشجرة	<i>hal caladikha ash-</i>	Is there much fruit
ثمر كثير	<i>shajarah tha-</i>	on that tree ?
	<i>mar cathîr,</i>	

SIXTH DIALOGUE.

تكلّم بسهولة	<i>tacallam bisohoo-</i>	
	<i>lah,</i>	Speak easy.
لا تعد تروح الي هناك	<i>la ta'od taroo'h</i>	Go not there
	<i>ila honâk,</i>	again.
من هو ساكن هناك	<i>man hoo sâkin ho-</i>	
	<i>nâk,</i>	Who lives there ?
جيب شوية نبيذ ومآ	<i>gib sho-whyyat</i>	Bring some wine
	<i>nabîth wa mâ,</i>	and water.
برد الماء طيب	<i>barridalmâ'ty-ib,</i>	Cool the water well.
الغدا علي المائدة	<i>al gada gala al-</i>	The dinner is on
	<i>mâ-idah,</i>	the table.
ايش اسمك	<i>aish ismah,</i>	What is your
		name ?
هو حاذق جدا	<i>howa 'hâthîk jid-</i>	He is very clever.
	<i>dan,</i>	
صحيني بدري قوي	<i>sa'h'hini badri</i>	Wake me very
	<i>éawi,</i>	early.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اليوم صحو	<i>al-youm sá'how,</i>	It is fair to-day.
اعترف * اقر	<i>itaraf, a'harr,</i>	He has made confession.
اصبر شويه	<i>isbir showhyyah,</i>	Have patience a little.
ابعثهم الي بيتي	<i>ib'athhom ila byti,</i>	Send them to my house.
رش شويه مآ	<i>roshsh showhyyat mâ,</i>	Sprinkle a little water.
اقلب دكها الورقه	<i>ikhlib dikha al warakah,</i>	Turn back that leaf.
اربط ايديهم وارجلهم	<i>orbót aydihom warjolphom,</i>	Tie their hands and feet.
هنا فقير علي الباب	<i>hona fa'kîr ala al bâb,</i>	Here is a fakir at the door.
هو فہيم جدا	<i>howa fakîm jiddan,</i>	He is very intelligent.
دي عيش طيب قوي	<i>di'esh 'tyib éawi,</i>	This is very good bread.
ارجع في السك دي	<i>irja' fi assikkah di,</i>	Come back this way.
خذ دكها المكتوب	<i>éoth dikha al-maktoob,</i>	Take this letter.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اخرج من البيت	<i>oçhroj min al bite,</i>	Come out of the house.
اغسل يديك ووجهك	<i>igsil yadike wa-wajhak,</i>	Wash your hands and face.
عنده اصحاب كثير	<i>çindoh ás'hâb ca-thîr,</i>	He has many friends.
ايش فائدة تكون في دكها	<i>aish fâ-idah ta-coon fi dikha,</i>	What benefit will there be in that?
كابدوا حزن كثير	<i>câbadoo 'hozn ca-thîr,</i>	They have suffered much sorrow.
له لحية طويلة	<i>loh li'hyah 'tawîlah,</i>	He has got a long beard.
ايش من طير هذا	<i>aish min 'tire hâtha,</i>	What bird is this?
هو سكير	<i>howa sihkir,</i>	He is a great drunkard.
حقل من هذا	<i>'ha'hl man hâtha,</i>	Whose field is this?
كم كان ناس هناك	<i>cam cân nâs ho-nâk,</i>	How many people were present?

SEVENTH DIALOGUE.

ما فيه زيت في السراج	<i>mâ fih zite fi assi-râj,</i>	There is no oil in the lamp.
----------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اعطني من فضلك قلم	<i>a'etini min fa'llac</i>	Pray give me a
	<i>'halam,</i>	pen.
اين دكانه	<i>aine dokkânoh,</i>	Where is his shop?
الملك جلس علي	<i>al-malik jâlas</i>	The king sat upon
السريـر	<i>la assarîr,</i>	the throne.
صوته حسن	<i>soutoh 'hasan,</i>	His voice is good.
اي نوع حيوان هو	<i>eiye nou</i>	What sort of ani-
هذا	<i>'haya- wân howa hâtha,</i>	mal is this?
ايش نصيحتك * ما رايك	<i>aish na'sî'hatak</i>	What is your ad-
	<i>(ma rayak),</i>	vice?
قد ايش عمرك	<i>êadd aish</i>	What is your age?
كيف صحتك	<i>comrah, keif si'h'hatak,</i>	How is your
		health?
جيب جبر وقلم وورق	<i>gib 'hîbr wa éalam</i>	Bring ink, pen,
	<i>wa warâk,</i>	and paper.
حصان من هذا	<i>'hisân man hâtha,</i>	Whose horse is
		that?
من هو دكها الافرنجي	<i>man hoo dikha al-</i>	Who is that Euro-
	<i>ifranji,</i>	pean.
هذه الارض بور	<i>hathih al ar'd boor,</i>	This soil is barren.
ايش شغل عمال تعمل	<i>aish shogl</i>	What business are
	<i>عام- mâl taemil,</i>	you doing?
عملوا اعذار كثيرة	<i>عامalo a</i>	They made much
	<i>عthâr cathîrah,</i>	apology.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
عندي وجع راس	<i>عindi waja ع rás,</i>	I have a headach.
صار وخرى خلىنا نتوجه	<i>'sar wa'chri échal- lina nitwajjah,</i>	It is late, let us depart.
يشتكي من وجع الكبد	<i>yashtaki min wa- ja ع al-cabid,</i>	He has a liver complaint.
عنده وجع الضرس	<i>عindoh waja ع a'd'dirs,</i>	He has a tooth- ache.
في البازار اشيا كثيرة للعب	<i>fi al-bazar ashya ع cathîrah lil-li ع,</i>	There are many playthings in the bazaar.
هذه الترجمة حسنة جدا	<i>hâthih attarja- mah 'hasanah jiddan,</i>	This translation is very good.
ساعتك تمشي طيب	<i>sa عatak tamshi 'ty-ib,</i>	Your watch goes well.
دي شمع	<i>di sham ع,</i>	This is a wax can- dle.
كم كرا القارب	<i>cam kira al'hârib,</i>	How much is the fare of the boat?
كم الساعة	<i>cam assâ عah,</i>	What o'clock is it?
ارفع الستائر	<i>irfa ع assatâ-yer,</i>	Lift up the blinds.
تحم الصحون	<i>na'h'hi a'sso'hoon,</i>	Take away the dishes.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
حطّ ساعتى على المائدة	'ho'tt sâ'ati عالا al-mâidah,	Place my watch on the table.
هذه الفاكهة حامضه	hathih al-fâkihah 'hâmi'dah,	This fruit is very acid.
لايش انت غضبان	laish anta ga'dbân,	Why are you an- gry?
دي شغل صعب قوى	di shogl sa'eb 'cawi,	This is a very dif- ficult business.
هم متكارين قوى	hom makhârin 'ca- wi,	They are very art- ful.
القماش دي خشن قوى	al-'omâsh di 'cha- shin 'cawi,	This cloth is very coarse.
هل انت تصلح للشغل	hal anta taslo'h lishshogl,	Are you fit for the business?
اليوم ابرد من امس	al-youm abrad min ams,	It is colder to-day than yesterday.
هي خرسا وطرشا	hia 'charsa wa- 'tarsha,	She is dumb and deaf.
دي الحكايه كلها كذب	di al 'hicâyah col- loha kathib,	This story is all a lie.
هذا زبيب طيب	hâtha zabîb 'ty-ib,	These are fine rai- sins.
عنده بيت كبير	indoh bite cabîr,	He has a large house.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
دي الاوضه شرحه قوي	<i>di al-ou'dah shir- 'hah éawi,</i>	This room is very well lighted.
دي الاوضه عاليه قوي	<i>di al-oudah عâli- yah éawi,</i>	This room is very lofty.
طبعه قاسي	<i>'tabعoh éâsi,</i>	His disposition is cruel.
هم كسلانين ومتهاملين	<i>hom caslânin wa- motahâmilin,</i>	They are lazy and negligent.
دي القلم رخو بزاده	<i>di al'éalam raéhow biziyâdah,</i>	This pen is too soft.
هذا الورق خشن جدا	<i>hâtha al wara'k c'hashin jiddan,</i>	This paper is very coarse.
انت تتكلم بالتاتي قوي	<i>anta tatacallam bit-taanni éawi,</i>	You speak very slowly.
تقدر تتكلم بالانكليزي	<i>ta'hdir tatacallam bilanklezi,</i>	Can you speak English?
انزل والآ تقع	<i>inzil wa-illa ta'kaع,</i>	Descend, other- wise you will fall.
لابد انك تروح معي	<i>la bodd annak ta- roo'h maعi,</i>	You must go with me.
نَحْ الحاجه دي	<i>na'h'hi al-'hâjah di,</i>	Take away this thing.
نعرفه كله	<i>naعrifoh colloh,</i>	We know it all.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
يعرفوا كثير	<i>ya'arifo cathîr,</i>	They know a great deal.
كلفني تعب كثير	<i>callafni ta'ab cathîr,</i>	He gave me much trouble.
لايش تضحك بلا سبب	<i>laish ta'd'hak bila sabab,</i>	Why do you laugh without cause?
هذا ما هو بيتي	<i>hâtha ma hoo byti,</i>	This is not my house.
خليني اشم هذه الزهرة	<i>'challini ashomm hâthih azzahrah,</i>	Allow me to smell that flower.
ادهن الكرسي بالزيت	<i>idhan al corsi biz-zile,</i>	Apply oil to the chair.
افتح الباب	<i>ifta'h al-bâb,</i>	Open the door.
بعض من العساكر انجرحوا	<i>ba'ed min al'asâkir injara'ho,</i>	Some of the soldiers have been wounded.
اضرب دكها الولد الكسلان	<i>i'drib diha al wa-lad al caslân,</i>	Beat that lazy boy.
بعد ان قال هذا سافر (انطلق)	<i>ba'ed an câl hâtha sâfar (in'tala'h),</i>	Having said this, he departed.
كم بلغت قائمة حسابك	<i>cam balagat 'hâ-imat 'hisâbak,</i>	What is the amount of your bill?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ايش هو الفرق بين دول الاثنين	<i>eish hoo al far'h bine dol al ith- nine,</i>	What is the diffe- rence between these two?
كما هو المعلم كذلك يكون المتعلم	<i>camahoo almoعal- lim cathâlik ya- coon al mota- عallim,</i>	As the master, so will be the scho- lar.

EIGHTH DIALOGUE.

كم من فصل في هذا الكتاب	<i>cam min fa'sl fi hâtha al kitâb,</i>	In this book how many chapters are there?
هل علي هذه البضاعة استقاط في الحساب	<i>halعala hâthih al- bi'dâعah is'hâ't fi al'hisâb,</i>	On these goods is there any dis- count?
هذا الصبي محبب الينا جدا	<i>hâtha assabi mo- 'habbab ilyna jiddan,</i>	This boy is much loved by us.
هل في هذا الغدير سمك	<i>hal fi hâtha al ga- dîr samak,</i>	In this tank are there any fish?
اصطدت سمكة بعما	<i>is'tatt samacah bi- عasa,</i>	I caught a fish with a rod.
هذه البقرة ما لها قرون	<i>hâthih al ba'karah ma laha 'koroon,</i>	This cow has no horns.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
من اي نوع هذا الجوخ	<i>min eye nouع hâ-tha al jooch,</i>	Of what kind is this cloth?
هل في نيتك ان تسافر الي اوربا	<i>hal fi niyatah an tosâfir ila ou-robba,</i>	Do you intend going to Europe?
علّق هذه الثريا (النجفة) في القاعة	<i>calli'k hâthih ath-thoryia (anna-gafah) fi al-'kâعah,</i>	Hang up this lamp in the hall.
هل تسافر في البراوي البحر	<i>hal tosâfir fi al-barrow fi al ba'hr,</i>	Do you go by land or by water?
صندوقك ما له قفل	<i>sandou'hak ma la-ho (loh) 'kofl,</i>	There is no lock to your box.
علي طرف النهر وحل كثير	<i>cala'taraf annahr wa'hl kathîr,</i>	There is much mud on the river side.
كم كان من المسافرين في ذلك المركب	<i>cam cân min al-mosâfirin fi thâlik al markab,</i>	How many passengers were in that vessel?
تعطر البيت كله	<i>taعa'ttar al bite colloh,</i>	The whole room was scented.
هل انت صاحب هذه الدار	<i>hal anta sâ'hib hâthih addâr,</i>	Are you the owner of this house?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
كما تفعل كذلك تلاقي	<i>cama taf'al ka- thâlik tolâ'ki,</i>	Such as you will do, so will you find.
التسليم خير رفيق	<i>attaslim êhire ra- fî'h,</i>	Resignation is the best companion.
الدنيا دار غرور	<i>addonya dâr go- rour,</i>	The world is the house of deceit.
ثمرة التهور (العجلة) الندامة	<i>thamarat attaha- wor (al'ajalah) annadâmah,</i>	The fruit of rash- ness is repent- ance.
الصبر منقبة محمودة	<i>a'ssabr man'kabah ma'hmoodeh,</i>	Patience is an ex- cellent quality.
السمع خير من الكلام	<i>assamâع c'hire min al calâm,</i>	Hearing is better than speaking.
كما تتكلم كذلك تسمع	<i>cama tatacallam cathâlik tasmaع,</i>	Such as you speak, so will you hear.
القناعة مفتاح الراحة	<i>al-'kanâعah mif- tâ'h arrâ'hah,</i>	Contentment is the key of repose.
للجهل موت الاحياء	<i>al jahl mout al- a'hyâ,</i>	To be ignorant is death to the living.
الاقتصاد في كل شي خير	<i>al-i'ktisâd fi coll shy c'hire,</i>	Moderation in every thing is best.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
الحكيم تكفيه اشارة	<i>al-'hakîm takfih al-ishârah,</i>	To the wise a hint is enough.
ساعد اخاك في الشدة	<i>sâ'id a'châh fi ash- shiddah,</i>	Assist your bro- ther in distress.
الدوا كثيرا ما يكون دا	<i>addawâ cathîran ma yacoon dâ,</i>	Very frequently medicine is sick- ness.
الانسان يعرف بسيرته	<i>al-insân yo'raf bisîratoh,</i>	Man becomes known from his conduct.
من المنع تزيد الرغبة	<i>min al-man' tazîd arragbah,</i>	From prohibition desire increases.
البحث لا ياتي مع الحكمة	<i>al-ba'ht la yâti ma' al-'hikmah,</i>	Fortune does not come with wis- dom.

NINTH DIALOGUE.

في مدة هذا الشهر وقع مطر كثير	<i>fi moddat hâtha ashshahr wa'ka ma'tar cathîr,</i>	During this month much rain fell.
ابعث خادما الي هناك	<i>ib'ath 'châdim ila honâh,</i>	Send a servant there.
اقعد تحت هذه الشجرة	<i>o'k'od ta'ht hâ- thih ashshajarah,</i>	Sit under this tree.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
كم ثمن هذه اللالي	<i>cam thaman hâ-thih al-la-âli,</i>	What is the price of these pearls?
ما اعظم (ما يكون) ثقل هذا الحجر	<i>ma a'atham (ma yacoon) tho'kl hâtha al-'hajar,</i>	How heavy will this stone be?
ايش اسم هذه القرية	<i>eish ism hâthih al-'haryah,</i>	What is the name of this village?
جيب حمان الركوب	<i>jib 'hiân arro-koob,</i>	Bring the riding horse.
انفض الستارات طيب حتي لا يقي فيها ناموس (برغش)	<i>onfo'd assitârât 'tyib 'hatta la yab'ka fiha bargash,</i>	Brush the curtains well, so that no mosquito may remain.
يحب ان نكون محسنين	<i>yajib an nakoon mo'hsinîn,</i>	We ought to be benevolent.
وقعنا في صعوبات عظيمة	<i>wa'ka'na fi so'ebât 'azimah,</i>	We have fallen into great difficulties.
كثير من المراكب تعطلت من النو	<i>cathîr min al-marâkib ta'at-talat min annow,</i>	Many ships have been damaged by the storm.
هو يشرب في كل يوم اللبن الطري	<i>ho'wa yashrab fi coll youm al-laban a'ttari,</i>	He every day drinks new milk.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
القعود مع السكوت خير من النزاع	al-'ho ^ع od ma ^ع as- soco ^ع ot ^ع chire min annizâ ^ع ,	To sit still is bet- ter than quar- relling.
اطحن هذا القمح بالرحي	i't'han hâtha al- 'kam'h birra'ha,	Grind this wheat in the mill.
تعرف وكيله من هو	ta ^ع grif' wakîloh man howa (hoo),	Do you know who is his agent?
اشتر لي شمعدانين	ishtari li sham ^ع - dânine,	Buy two candle- sticks for me.
هذا القط له اظافر كبيرة	hâtha al-'ki'tt la- ho (loh) azâfir cabîrah,	This cat has large claws.
خذ هذا الكرسي الي الايوة الاخرى	choth hâtha al- corsi ila al-ou- 'dat al-oçhra,	Take away this chair into the other room.
انا اريك صورة جميلة	ana orîk ^ع soorah jamîlah,	I will shew you a beautiful picture.
امضائك لا بد منه علي هذا العقد	im'dâk la 'bodd minho (minh) gala hâtha al- gâ'hd,	Your signature is necessary to this bond.
اليوم يكون ضيف في دارهم	al-youm yacoon 'difî fi dârihom,	To-day there is a guest in their house.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
صار و خري كثير	<i>sâr waâhri cathîr,</i>	It is very late.
اسمح لنا بان نروح الي البيت	<i>isma'h lana bi an naroo'h ila al-bite,</i>	Permit us to go home.
في هذا الامر قساوة زائدة	<i>fi hâtha al-amr 'hasâwah zâ-idah,</i>	In this affair there is much cruelty.
قدامنا سفرة طويلة	<i>'kodlâmana saf-rah 'tawîlah,</i>	We have at present a long journey.
الانسان له عقل اما البهيمة فلا	<i>al-insân laho 'aql amma al-bahîmah fala,</i>	Man has reason, a brute none.
من فضلك اعطني كتاب توصية	<i>min fa'dlak a'etini kitâb tou'siyah,</i>	Please give me a letter of introduction.
لايش تكتب بقلم ردي	<i>leish taktob bi'halam radi,</i>	Why do you write with a bad pen?
اي هذين الاثنين احسن	<i>eye hâthine al-ith-nine a'hsan,</i>	Of these two, which is the best?
انا آخذ الشغل من يدك واعطيه اياه	<i>ana âchoth ash-shogl min yadah wa-o'etih iyâh,</i>	I will take the business from you and give it to him.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ذهابك الى هناك غير لازم	<i>thahâbak ila ho-nâk gire lâzim,</i>	Your going there is not necessary.
هو خير بالعلم جدًا	<i>howa çhabîr bil-çilm jiddan,</i>	He is well versed in science.
هو عالم جدًا	<i>howa çâlim jiddan,</i>	He is very learned.
هذا يكون احسن الجميع	<i>hâtha yacoon a'h-san al-jamîç,</i>	This will be best of all.
قل لي ما يقول	<i>'kol li ma ya'hool,</i>	Tell me what he is saying.
قل للسائس يحضر الحصان	<i>'kol lissâ-is yo-'ha'd'dir al 'hi-sân,</i>	Tell the groom to get the horse ready.

TENTH DIALOGUE.

انا كذلك اريد ان اخرج	<i>ana cathâlik orîd an açhroj,</i>	I also wish to go out.
لايش تصعد الى هذه الشجرة	<i>leish ta'sçad ila hâthih ashshajarah,</i>	Why do you climb this tree?
متي تكون قادرا علي السفر	<i>mata tacoon 'kâ-dir çala assafar,</i>	When will you be able to depart.
هل السرج علي الحصان او لا	<i>hal assarj çala al-'hi'sân ow la,</i>	Is the saddle on the horse or not?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
نحن نرجع بعد دقائق	na'hn nārjaع بعد da'hāye'k,	We will return in a few minutes.
ان كان الغدأ حاضرا جي به (جيبه)	in cân al gadâ 'hâ- dir jiboh,	If dinner is ready bring it.
هل تعرف هذا الرجل	hal taعرف hâtha arrajol,	Do you know this man?
حصل من العلم كثيرا	'ha'ssal min al- عilm cathîr,	He has acquired much science.
جمع ثروة جزيلة	jamaع tharwah jazilah,	He has amassed much wealth.
تعال خلنا نحن الاثنين تحدث شوية	taعâla éhallina na'hn al-ithnine nata'haddath showy-yah,	Come, let us two have some talk.
هل حصان واحد يقدر علي جر ثقل مثل هذا	hal 'hisân wâ'hid ya'kdir عالا jarr tho'hl mithl hâtha,	Will one horse be able to draw so great a weight?
تقدم انت نحن نجي	ta'haddam anta na'hn naji,	You go on, we are coming.
هذه الحاجات جات من اوربا	hathih al-'hajât jâat min orobba,	These things are come from Europe
اين نقضي هذه الليلة	eine na'k'di hâthih al-lylah,	Where shall we pass the night?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ما عندنا الآن وقت للتعب	ma ʿindana al-ân wa'kt lilliʿb,	We have no time to play at present.
احرق رجله بالماء الساخن	a'hra'k rigloh bil- mâ assoʿhn,	He has scalded his foot.
هذه السكاكين كلها صدي	hâthih assakâkin colloha 'sada,	All these knives are rusty.
هؤلاء الأولاد يصرخون طول النهار	hâ-oulâ al-aulâd yo'sarriʿho 'tool annahâr,	These children are screaming all day.
كنا نفتش علي هذا طول النهار	conna nofattish ʿala hâtha 'tool annahâr,	We were seeking for this all day.
هل ختمت مکتوبك	hal ʿchatamt mah- toobak,	Have you sealed your letter?
بيتنا مظلل بالشجر	biteana mozallal bishshajar,	Our house is shaded with trees.
عمال تمطر علينا نتأوي عندك	ʿammal tam'tor ʿhallina nit-âwa ʿindah,	It is raining, give us shelter.
تقدم الي هناك وقف	ta'haddam ila ho- nâh wa-'kif,	Go forward there, and stand still.
اخرج هذه الحاجات من الصدوق	aʿhrij hâthih al- 'hâjât min a's- sindoo'h,	Bring out these things from the box.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تكلّم بالعالي حينئذ اسمك	<i>tacallambil`âli`hi- naïthin asma`ak,</i>	Speak loud, then I shall hear you.
ايش اسم دي بالعربي	<i>eish ism di bil`a- rabi,</i>	What do you call that in Arabic?
وافقي هذا المرة	<i>wâfa`kani hâthih al marrah,</i>	He agreed with me this time.
تدرب نفسك في الكتابة والقراءة	<i>todarrib nafsak fi al-kitâbah wal- `kirâ-ah,</i>	You exercise your- self in writing and reading.
عند سماعهم هذا الخبر حصل لهم رعب شديد	<i>عind `samâ`ihom hâtha al `chabar ha`sal lahom ro`eb shadid,</i>	On hearing this news they were much frightened.
كم يسع هذا الصندوق من النيله (النيل)	<i>cam yasa` hâtha as`sandoo`h min annîl,</i>	How much indigo will this chest contain?
كلهم اغتاضوا من بعضهم بعض	<i>collohom igtâzoo min ba`ع`dihom ba`ع`d,</i>	They are all of- fended with one another.
نجونا من يد العدو	<i>najouna min yad al-عadoo,</i>	We have escaped from the hand
المدينة باسرها غرقت بالماء	<i>al-madînah bias- riha gari`kat bil mâ,</i>	of the enemy. The whole city has been flooded.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
بهذا يزداد فرحنا	<i>bihâtha yazdâd fa- ra'hna,</i>	With this our joy will be increased.
قللنا مصروفنا للغاية	<i>'hallana ma'sroo- fana lilgâ-yah,</i>	We have much re- duced our ex- penditure.
هذه الدراهم لازم انها ترجع اليه	<i>hâthih addarâhim lâzim annaha tarjaع ilyh,</i>	This money must be sent back to him.
سطر ورقك ثم اكتب	<i>sa'ttir wara'hak thomma octob,</i>	Rule your paper, then write.
القوم كلهم ماتوا من الجوع	<i>al-'koum collohom mâtoo min al- joوع,</i>	All the people have died with hunger.
وقع بعضهم علي بعض	<i>wa'kaع baع'dohom عala baع'd,</i>	They have fallen one upon ano- ther.
يعيشون عيشا نكدًا	<i>yaعيشoon عiesh nakid,</i>	They live in great affliction.
بني بيتا علي شاطئ النهر	<i>bana bite عala shâ'ti annahr,</i>	He has built a house on the bank of the river.

ELEVENTH DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
عليّ مَ نهرب ليس ههنا خطر	<i>cala ma nahrob lise hahona (ma fih hona) 'cha- 'tar,</i>	Why should we run away? there is no danger here.
هجر اصدقاءه	<i>hajar asdi'hâh,</i>	He has abandoned his friends.
ساروا إلى بلاد الافرنج من ستة اشهر	<i>sâroo ila bilâd al- ifranj min sittat ashhor,</i>	They went to Eu- rope six months ago.
عند سماعهم تقريراً من هذا القبيل صاروا يفضحون	<i>عind samâ'ihom ta'krir min hâ- tha al-'habîl sâ- roo yâd'hakoo,</i>	On hearing a state- ment of this sort they began to laugh.
تعاب في تعلمنا تعباً عظيماً	<i>ta'عib fi ta'elimina ta'عab 'عazîm,</i>	He has taught us with great la- bour.
وجدنا برحمة الله راحة	<i>wajadna bira'h- mat allah ra'- hah,</i>	By the grace of God we have found repose.
اليوم مغيم فيحتمل انها تمطر كثيراً	<i>alyoum magyoum fa-ya'htamil an- naha tam'tor ca- thîr,</i>	It is very cloudy, perhaps it will rain much.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
في هذه الدار قاعة وثلاثة بيوت (اوض)	<i>fi hâthih addâr 'hâ'ah wa tha-lâthat boyout (owa'd),</i>	In this house there is a hall and three rooms.
منذ كم بلغك هذا الخبر	<i>month cam bala-gak hâtha al-éhabar,</i>	How long is it since you received this news?
بكم تبيع هذا لسيدي	<i>biham tabi'ah hâtha li sidi,</i>	For how much will you sell this to my master?
ابق هنا حتي نرجع	<i>ib'ka hona 'hatta narjaع,</i>	Remain here until we return.
وقع السكين من يدي في النهر	<i>wa'ka'ع assiikhîn min yadi fi an-nahr,</i>	The knife fell from my hand into the river.
الانسان الذي لا يقدر يتكلم بلغة القوم الذين يسكن بينهم قد يموت من الجوع	<i>al-insân allathi (il-li) la ya'kdir yatacallam bi-logat al-'houm allathin yashon bynahom 'had yamoot min al-jooع,</i>	A man who cannot speak the language of the people among whom he sojourns may sometimes be in danger of starving.

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

خضر الفطور *ha'ddîr al-fo'toor*, Get the breakfast ready.

اشو شوية خبز وضع *ishwi showhy-yat* Toast some bread,
(حط) عليه زده *chobz wa 'ho'tt* and butter it.

عalieh zobdah,
هل الماء يغلي *hal al mâ yagli*, Does the water boil?

اعط الخواجه فنجان شاي آخر *a'etî al-éhawâjah* Give the gentleman another cup
finjân shây â-éhar, of tea.

اعمله قوي بالكفاية *a'amiloh 'hawi bil-* Make it strong
واذا وضعت فيه *kifâyah wa itha* enough; and put-
حليب كثير وسكر *wa'da'et fih ha-* ting in it plenty
يجي دائما طيب *lib kathîr wasok-* of milk and sugar
بحيث يكون الماء *har yaji dâiman* you will always
يغلي *'ty-ib bi'hithe* make it good, pro-
yacoon al-mâ vided the water be
yagli, actually boiling.

اعطني فنجان قهوة وشوية سكر كان *a'etini finjân 'kah-* Give me a cup of
wah wa-sho-why- coffee, and a lit-
yat sokkar camân, tle more sugar.

اسلق بيض ولكن لا تخليه ييبس *islik bîde wa lâkin* Boil some eggs,
la to'challih ye- but do not let
bas, them get hard.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
هات خبز وحلويات وكعك	<i>hât éhobz wa'hol- wiyât wakaek,</i>	Bring bread, sweet- meats, and cakes.
انت تعرف اني ما اقدر اشرب شاي من غير حليب	<i>anta (ant) ta'arif anni ma a'kdir ashrab shây min gire 'halib,</i>	You know I can- not drink tea without cream.
الخبز ردي ملآن من الرمل	<i>al-éhobz radi mal- ân min arraml,</i>	The bread is bad, and full of sand.
الماء الذي عمل به هذا الشاي ما كان يغلي	<i>almâ allathi in'ca- mamal bih hâ- tha ashshây ma cân yagli,</i>	The water with which this tea is made has not been boiling.
ما له طعم اصلا	<i>ma loh 'tagm a's- lan,</i>	It has no taste at all.
قل للطباخ يحضر الغدا في الساعة الثالثة	<i>'kol li'ttabbâch yo- 'haddir al gada fi assâ'ah ath- thâlithah,</i>	Tell the cook to have the dinner ready at three o'clock.
ياسيدي الغدا حاضر	<i>yâ-sidi al gada'hâ- 'dir,</i>	Sir, dinner is ready.
اين الشوربة وملعقة الشوربة	<i>aine ashshourabah wa-mil'ahat ashshourabah,</i>	Where is the soup, and the soup spoon?

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

جيب شوية عيش *jib showyyat* عيش *iesh* Bring some bread,
 وبطاطس وخضرة زي *wa-batâtis wa-* potatoes, greens,
 الهليون والمفوف *êh'drah zy al-* asparagus, cab-
 والقرنيط واللفت *halyoon wal mal-* bage, cauliflow-
 والجزر والخيار *foof wal 'karna-* ers, turnips, car-
bi't wal-lift wal- rots, and cucum-
jazar ual-êhi- bers.
yâr,

جيب لحم بقر وضأن *jib la'hm ba'kar* Bring some beef,
 وعجل وسمك وفراخ *wa 'dân wa-عجل* mutton, veal,
 ودجاج *wa-samak wa-* fish, fowl, and
firaêh wa-dajâj, venison.

غدا نتغدي في الريف *gada natagodda fi* To-morrow we
 ابعت كل شي في *arrif ibعath coll* shall dine in the
 وقت *shy fi wa'ktoh,* country : send
 every thing in
 time.

الآن يمكنكم كلكم ان *alân yomkinkom* Now you may all
 تنطلقوا معكم اذن *collokom an tan-* depart, you have
'talî'hoo, maع- leave.
kom ithn,

قل لي اسم هذا بلغتكم *'kol li ism hâtha* Tell me the name
bilogathkom, of this in your
 own language.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
لا تقل لاحد الذي قلته لك بخصوص ذلك الكتاب	<i>la ta'kol lia'had allathi 'koltoh lah bi'cho'soos' thâlik al hitâb,</i>	Do not tell any one what I said to you about that book.
قل له يجي هنا	<i>'kol loh yaji hona,</i>	Bid him come here.
قل له انه خبيث كبير	<i>'kol loh innoh éha- bith habîr,</i>	Tell him he is a great rogue.
خذني الي الخواجه فلان	<i>éhothni ila al-éha- wâjuh folân,</i>	Take me to Mr. B.
انت تهت عن الطريق الي بيته	<i>ant niht éan a'tta- rîk ila bytoh,</i>	You have lost the road to his house?
ما معي فلوس ولكن اذا تبعني تاخذ فلوسك في بيتي	<i>ma ma'ci foloos wa lâkin itha ta- bi'etani ta'choth foloosah fi byti,</i>	I have no cash about me, but if you will follow me you will re- ceive your mo- ney at my house.
هل تتكلم بلساننا	<i>hal tatacallam bi- lisânina,</i>	Do you speak our language?
نعم ياسيدي انا اتكلم بالعربي قليلا	<i>na'cam yâ-sidi ana atacallam bil- éarabi 'halil,</i>	Yes, Sir, I can speak a little Arabic.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
قد ايش لك في هذه البلاد	'had aish lak fi hâ- thih al-bilâd,	How long have you been in this country?
ستين * عامين امكث عندي آياما قليلة	sanatine, câmine, omcoth ع'indi ey- yâm 'kalîlah, (cam youm),	Two years. Abide with me a few days.
عنده اهلية عظيمة	ع'indoh ahliyah ع- zîmah,	He possesses great ability.
هو رجل قادر	howa rajol 'kâdir,	He is an able man.
لك مقدرة علي فعل هذا	lak ma'hdarah ع- la fi'el hâtha,	Are you able to do this?
كنت غائبا عشرة ايام	cont gâ-ib عasha- rat ey-yâm,	I have been absent ten days.
يحب ان نتجنب فعل الشر	yajib an natajan- nab fi'el ash- sharr,	We ought to ab- stain from com- mitting evil.
الكلام هكذا فارغ (ضد المعقول)	al-kalâm hâkatha fârigh ('didd al- ma ع'kool),	It is absurd to speak thus.
خذ قدر ما يعجبك عندي كثير	éhoth 'kadr ma yo'ejibak ع'indi cathîr,	Take as much as you please, I have abundance.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
هل رضيت بما عرضت عليك أولا	<i>hal ra'idit bima ra'dt</i> عا- like oue la,	Do you accede to what I have proposed, or not?
الكتاب الذي بعثت لي حاز القبول	<i>al-kitâb allathi ba-catht li 'hâz al-'</i> kabool,	The book you sent me was acceptable.
ان لم ترافقني لا اروح	<i>in lam torâfi'kni</i> لا aroo'h,	Except you accompany me, I will not go.
ما قدرت ان ابلغ (اتم) مرادي	<i>ma 'kadart an ab-logh (otammim)</i> morâdi,	I was not able to accomplish my wishes.
هل عندك معه حساب	<i>hal 'cindak ma'عoh</i> 'hisâb,	Have you an account with him?
اشتكي عليه انه سرق معله	<i>oshtoki 'عalihe an-noh sara'k mo-</i> عallimoh,	He is accused of robbing his master.
عود نفسك علي القراءة والكتابة	<i>عawid nafsak عala al'kirâ-ah wal-kitâbah,</i>	Accustom yourself to read and write.
هذه الفاكهة حامضة جدا	<i>hâthih al-fâkihah</i> hâmi'dah jiddan,	This fruit is very acid.
عنده معارف كثيرة	<i>عindoh ma'عارif</i> cathîrah,	He has many acquaintances.

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

حصل معارف جزيه *'haßsal ma'arîf jazîluh,* He has acquired great knowledge.

الفعل الطيب جدير بالثناء منا *al-fi'el a'tty-ib ja-dir biththanâ minna,* A good action deserves our praise.

هو مجتدا جدا في ذلك الامر (الشغل) *ho mojidd jiddan fi thâlik ul-amr (ashshogl),* He is exceedingly active in that business.

زادت جكيتته *zâdat jamkiyatoh,* He has received an addition to his salary.

هذا خط يعجب *hâtha cha'tt yo'ej jib,* This is admirable writing.

أتعجب منه لوفور علمه *ata'ajjab minh li-wofoor 'ilmoh,* I admire him for his great learning.

لا أسلم بما تقول *la osallim bima ta'kool,* I do not admit of what you say.

تقدر تسلفني هذا المبلغ *ta'hdir toslifni hâtha ul-mablagh,* Can you advance me this sum?

العدو تقدم حتي الي — *al-'adoo ta'kad-dam 'hatta ila —* The enemy has advanced as far as —

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اي فائدة يكون لي من هذا	<i>eye fâ-idah yacoon . li min hâtha,</i>	Of what advantage will that be to me?
صار لها زمان طويل في الضيق	<i>sâr laha zamân 'tawîl fi aâddi'k,</i>	She has long been in adversity.
ما رايتك (نصيحتك) في هذا الامر	<i>ma râyah (na- sî'hatak) fi hâ- tha al-amr,</i>	What is your advice in this affair?
تكلف لان اظهر معروفا كثيرا	<i>takallaf li-an az- har ma'roof ka- thîr,</i>	He affected a great show of kindness.
هذا القصة مؤثرة (فعالة * بالغة)	<i>hâthih al-'ki'ssah moaththirah (fa- 'âlah, bâligah),</i>	This history is affecting.
يظهر للناس مودة جزيله	<i>yozhir linnâs ma- waddah jazilah,</i>	He shows great affection for the people.
انا اخاف من التوجه الى هناك	<i>ana aâhâf min at- tawajjoh ila ho- nâk,</i>	I am afraid to go there.
ما اريد ان اجبهه (أكسفه)	<i>ma orid an ajba- hoh (aksifoh),</i>	I do not wish to affront him.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
سَنَها ما هو أَكْثَرُ مِنْ عَشْرَ سَنِينَ	<i>sinnaha mâ ho ak- thar min cashr sinîn,</i>	Her age is not more than ten years.
تَعْرِفُ شَيْخَهُ مِنْ هُوَ	<i>taʿrif sheiçhoh man ho,</i>	Do you know who is his tutor?
أَوَافَقُكَ عَلَيَّ مَا تَقُولُ	<i>owâfi'kak cala mâ ta'kool,</i>	I agree to what you say.
أَيَّ اتِّفَاقٍ كَانَ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهُ	<i>eye ittifâ'h cân by- nak wa-bynoh,</i>	What agreement had you with him?
أَيَّ تَغْيِيرٍ (تَبْدِيلٍ) أَعْمَلُ	<i>eye tagyeer (tab- dîl) aʿmal,</i>	What alteration shall I make?
تَلَهَّ (تَسَلَّ) فِي هَذَا الْبَسْتَانِ قَلِيلًا	<i>talahha (tasalla) fi hâtha al bos- tân 'kalîl,</i>	Amuse yourself a while in the gar- den.
هَذِهِ مَدِينَةٌ قَدِيمَةٌ (عَتِيقَةٌ)	<i>hâthih madînah 'hadîmah (ʿa- tî'kah),</i>	This is an ancient city.
هَلْ يَغْضَبُكَ هَذَا	<i>hal yog'dibak hâ- tha,</i>	Does this make you angry?
تَعْرِفُ اسْمَ هَذَا الْحَيَوَانِ	<i>taʿrif ism hâtha al-'hayawân,</i>	Do you know this animal's name?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تقدر تعطيني جواب هذه المسئلة	<i>ta'kdir to'cini jawâb hâthih almas-alah,</i>	Can you give me an answer to this question?
انا في قلق حتي اذهب الي هناك	<i>ana fi 'kala'h 'hat- ta athhab ila honâk,</i>	I am anxious to get there.
ما اعتذر عن سلوكه	<i>ma i'etathar solohoh,</i>	He made no apo- logy for his mis- conduct.
يظهر لي انه غريب	<i>yathhar li annoh garîb,</i>	It appears to me very strange.
هل تستصوب ما اقول	<i>hal tasta'swib ma a'kool,</i>	Do you approve of what I say?
يورد دلائل قوية	<i>yourid dalâil 'ka- wiyah,</i>	He uses very strong argu- ments.
هل سمعت بقدمه	<i>hal sami'et bi'ho- doo'moh,</i>	Have you heard of his arrival?
الملك كان علي راس جيشه	<i>al-malik cân rás jyshoh,</i>	The king was at the head of his army.
ما لي خبرة بذلك الفن	<i>mâ li 'hibrah bi- thâlik al-fann,</i>	I am not acquaint- ed with that art.

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

هم محتالون *hom mo'htáloon,* They are very art-ful.

يتعاملون اصنافا مختلفة *yata'ca'toon aśnâf* They deal in va-rious articles.
mo'chtalifah,

خلنا الان نطلع الي *challina al-ân na't-* Let us now ascend
الجبل *la'ila al jabal,* the mountain.

اهل القرية اجتمعوا *ahl al-'har-yah ij-* The people of the
tama'oo, village assem-bled.

رايت جاعة عظيمة من *raeyt (shoft) ja-* I saw a great as-sembly of peo-ple.
الناس *mâ'cah*
min annâs,

قبلت بمعروضك *'habilt bi-ma'roo-* I assent to your
'dah, proposal.

زعم انه كذلك *zacam annoh ca-* He asserted that
thâlik, it is so.

يجب ان نساعد بعضنا *yajib an nosâ'id* We ought to assist
بعضا *ba'c'dna ba'c'dan,* each other.

لماذا تعاشر الرقة الاشرار *limâtha to'câshir* Why do you asso-
arrif'cah al-ash- ciate with evil
râr, company?

احقق لك انه ليس في *o'ha'hki'h lak an-* I assure you there
هذا الامر خطر *noh lise fi hâtha* is no danger in
al-amr éha'tar, that matter.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
خيالة العدو اقتحمونا	<i>éhiyâlat al-عادو</i> <i>i'kta'hamouna,</i>	The enemy's ca- valry attacked us.
خلنا نواظب علي فرضنا	<i>éhallina nowâthib</i> <i>عالا far'dina,</i>	Let us attend to our duties.
هي منعكفة علي العلم	<i>hiu monعakifah</i> <i>عالا al عilm,</i>	She pays attention to learning.

VOCABULARY.

v. stands for verb.

s. substantive.

pr. pronounced.

A.

Ability, استطاعة * مقدره *ma'h-darah, isti'ta'ah*

Able, قادر *'hâdir*

Above, فوق *fou'h*

Absence, غياب *giyâb*

Absent, غائب *gâib*

Absurd, غير الحق * محال *mohâl, gair al'ha'h'h*

Abundance, كثرة *cathrah*

Accept, قبول *éabool*

Accommodate, تيسر *tyseer*

Accomplish, اتمام *itmâm*

Accustomed, تعود *ta'cou-ad*

Acid, حامض *hâmî'd*

Acquaintance, معرفة *ma'gri-fah*

Acquainted, مطلع علي * عارف *âarif, motalli'ع*

Action, فعل *fi'ع*

Active, مجد * عمول *camool, mogidd*

Add, v. اضاف *a'dâf*

Admirable, معجب * رائع *mo-egib, râi'ع*

Advantage, فائدة *fâidah*

Advantageous, مفيد * نافع *mo-feed, nâfi'ع*

Advice, نصيحة *na'si'hah*

Advise (to give notice), اخبار *ichbâr*

Affection, مودة *mawaddah*

Affectionate, ودود *wadood*

Afraid (to be), خائف *châif*

Again, كذلك *cathâlik*,
ey'dan

Against, علي *cala, didd*

Age, سن *sinn*, عمر *omr*

Agree, اتفق *ittafa'h*

Agreeable, مشتهي *moshtaha*, موافق *mowâfi'h*

Agreement, شرط *shar't*

Aid, مساعدة *mosâ'adah*

Air, هوا *hawâ*

Alive, حي *'hye*

Allow (to let), اذن *iza-*
thah, ithn

Alter (to), غير *gyeyar*

Amuse, تلهي *talahha*,
tasalla

Amusement, لهو *lahow*

Ancient (old), عتيق *'kadeem*,
catee'h

Answer, v. جواب *jâwab*

Answer, s. جواب *jawâb*

Anxious, قلق *'halîh*

Approve, v. استصوب *ista'swab*

Arise, قام *êâm*

Army, عسكر *gashar*

Arrival, وصول *wo'sool*,
êodoom

Art (trade), حرفة *san-*
eah, 'hîrfah

Artful, داهي *mo-*
'hârif, *dâhi*

Ask, v. سأل *sa-al*

Assemble, v. جمع *jama'ع*

Assist, اعان *ag-ân*

Assure, v. أكد *accad*

Astonish, v. عجب *ajjab*

Attack, v. هجم *hajam*

Attention, انتباه *in-*
tibâh, i'htirâs

Attentive, منتبه *montabih*

Authority, سلطة *sol-*
'tah, *sol'tân*

Avoid, v. تجنب *tajannob*

Awake, v. استيقظ *isty'haz*

B.

Back, ظهر *zahr*

Bad, ردي *radi*

Bag, كيس *kees*

Baggage, ائقال *athcâl*

Bargain, شريفة * مساومة *mosâ-wamah, sharyah*

Barrel, برميل *barmeel*

Barley, شعير *sha'ir*

Basket, زنبيل *zanbeel*

Beard, لحية *li'hyah*

Beautiful, جميل *jameel*

Before, قبل * ازل *âabl, awwal*

Begin, v. ابتدا *ibtada*

Beginning, بدء * ابتدا *ibtida, bad*

Believe, v. صدق *sadda'h*

Beyond, وراء *warâ*

Big, ضخم *'da'chm*

Bird, طير *'tyre*

Bite, عَضَ *'ca'dd*

Bitter, مر *morr*

Blame, v. وَبَّخَ * لَامَ *lâm, wabba'h*

Bleed, أَدَمَى *adma*

Blessing, بركة *baracah*

Blossom (flower), نورَ *nour; cimm*

Blow, ضربة *'darbah*

Body, جسد * جسم *jism, jasad*

Bold, جَسُور *jasoor*

Bolt, ضَبَّ *'dabb*

Book, كتاب *kitâb*

Bookseller, بائع الكتب *bâi' al cotob*

Borrow, استعار *ista'âr*

Bottle, قَنِينَة *'kinnînah*

Bottom, قعر *'ha'ar*

Bough, فرع *far'ar*

Bought, مشتري *moshtara*

Bow, قوس *'house*

Box, صندوق *'sandoo'h*

Branch, غصن * فرع *gô'sn, far'ar*

Brass, نحاس *na'hâs*

Brave, جريء *jarie*

Bread, خبز * عيش *chobz, eish*

Breadth, عرض *car'd*

Break, v. كسر *casar*

Breath, نفس *nafas*

Brick, اجرة *âjorr*

Bride, عروس *caroos*

Bridegroom, عريس * عروس *caroos, caris*

Bridle, لجام *lijâm*

Bright, بهیج *bahi*Bring, *imp.* احضر *a'h-*
*'dir, hát*Brought, أحضر *o'h'dir*Brush, فرشہ *forshah*Build, بني *bana*Burn, *v. a. and v. n.* احترق
*i'htara'h*Busy, مشغول *mashgool*Buy, *v.* اشتری *ishtara*

C

Cabbage, کرب * ملفوف *co-*
*ronb, malfoof*Cable, حبل *'habl*Cage, قفس *'afa's*Cake, کعک *kak*Calf, عجل *izl*Calm (of the sea), ساکن *sákin*Camel, جل *jamal*Camp, معسكر *mo'ascar*Candle, شمع *sham*Captain, قبطان *'kaptán*Care, عناية * اهتمام *in'ayah,*
*ihitimám*Careful, حریص * مهم *'har'is,*
*mohtamm*Carpenter, نجار *najjár*Carpet, سجاده *sajjádah*Carry, حمل *'hamal*Cash, نقد *na'hd*Cask, برميل *barmíl*Catch, *s.* أخذ * قبض *ac'hth,*
*éab'd*Cause, سبب *sabab*Cautious, محتراز *mo'htariz*Celebrated, مشهور *mashhoor*Certain, محقق *mo'ha'kka'h*Chain, *s.* سلسله *salsalah*Chair, کرسی *corsi*Change, *v.* بدل *baddal*Charge (to order), وحي *wa'ssa*Cheap, رخيص *rách'is*Cheat, *v.* غش *gashsh*Chicken, فروج *farrooj*Child, ولد *walad*Choose, *v.* اختار *íchtár*Circle, دائرة *dáirah*Circumstance, حال *'hál*City, مدينة *madínah*

Civil (polite), متادب *mo-taaddib*

Clean, نظيف *nazif*

Clever, حاذق شاطر *shât'ir*,
'*hâthi'k*

Climb, ارتقا *irticâ*

Clock, ساعة *sâ'eah*

Clothe, v. البس * كسا *casa*,
albas

Cloud, سحب *sa'hâb*

Coach, عرابيه * كروسه *carroo-*
sah, *carabayah*

Coast, ساحل *sâ'hil*

Cold, برد *bard*

Colour, لون *loune*

Comb, مشط *mosh't*

Come, imp. تعال *ta'âla*

Comfort, راحة * هنأ *ra'hah*,
hanâ

Commence, ابتدا *ibtada*

Commerce, متجر *matjar*

Common, مشترك * دون *mosh-*
tarah, *doon*

Communicate (inform), v.
اعلم *a'alam*

Companion, رفيق *rafi'k*

Company, s. جمعية *jam'ciyah*

Compare, v. قايىس *âyas*

Compass, بىكار *bicâr*

Compassion, شفقة *shafa'kah*

Compel, v. اوجىز * الزم *alzam*,
a'hwaj

Competent, قادر * جدير *êâdir*,
jadir

Complain, تشكى *tashahha*

Complete, تكميل *takmeel*

Comply, (consent), v. قبل *
'*cabil*, *ra'di*

Comprehend, فهم *fahim*

Conceal, v. a. اخفى * كتم *âch-*
fa, *catam*

Conclude (finish), ختم *êha-*
tam

Conclusion, ختام *êhitâm*

Condemn, حكم بالموت *'hacam*
bil mout

Condition, شرط * حال *shar't*,
'*hâl*

Conduct (on the road), v.
عشى *shy-ya*, *wa'ssal*

Confess, اقرار <i>i'krâr</i>	Cool, رطب <i>ra'ib</i>
Confidence, ثَقْدَة اِيْتَمَان * <i>thikah, itimân</i>	Cord, حبل <i>'habl</i>
Conquer, قَهْر * غَلَب * <i>'kahar, galab</i>	Cork, سَدَادَة <i>sidâdah</i>
Conquered, مَغْلُوب <i>magloob</i>	Corn, قَطَانِي * قَمْح * <i>'ham'h, 'ka-tâni</i>
Consent, v. رَضِيَ <i>ra'di</i>	Cost, ثَمَن <i>thaman</i>
Consent, s. رَضِيَ <i>rida</i>	Cotton, قَطَن <i>co'tn</i>
Consequence (in), نَتِجَة <i>nati-jah</i>	Cough, سَعَال <i>so'câl</i>
Consider, تَأَمَّل * اَعْتَبَر <i>i'ta-bar, ta-ammal</i>	Count, v. حَسَب * عَدَّ <i>cadd, 'hasab</i>
Consult, شَاوَر <i>shâwar</i>	Country, رِيف * بِلَاد <i>bilâd, reef</i>
Contain, v. اِسْتَمَل <i>ishtamal</i>	Courage, جَرَاءَة <i>jarâ-ah</i>
Contented, رَاضِي * قَانِع * <i>rá'di, 'kâniع</i>	Credit (at), دِينَ <i>dine</i>
Continue, v. اِسْتَمَرَّ <i>istamarr</i>	Crooked, اَعْوَج <i>a'c waj</i>
Contrary, خِلَاف <i>chilâf</i>	Crowd, زَحَام <i>zi'hâm</i>
Contrive, اِرْتَأَى <i>irta-â</i>	Cry, v. صَرَخ <i>'sara'ch</i>
Convenient, مَنَاسِب * مَلَائِم * <i>monâsib, molâim</i>	Cultivate, v. (the ground) حَرَث <i>'harath</i>
Conversation, مَخَاطَبَة <i>mochá-tabah</i>	Cunning, مَكَّار <i>makhâr</i>
Convey, نَقَلَ <i>na'al</i>	Cup, قَدَح * فَنْجَان * <i>'kada'h, finjân</i>
Cook, طَبَاخ <i>'tabbâch</i>	Cure, دَاوِي <i>dâwa</i>
	Curious, عَجِيب <i>cajib</i>
	Curtain, سِتَارَة <i>sitârah</i>

D

Damp, رطب *ra'tb, nadi* *Dance, v. رقص *ra'cas*Dare, v. تجاسر *tajâsar*Darkness, ظلام *zalâm*Daughter, بنت *bint*Day, نهار *nahâr*Dear (not cheap), غزال *gazâl*Debt, دين *dine*Deceive, v. خدع *êhadaع*Decide, جزم *jâzam*Deep, عميق *amî'h*Delay, تاخير *tâchîr*Delightful, سار مفرح * *sârr,*
*mofarri'h*Delighted, مسرور *masroor*Deliver, تسليم *taslim*Demand, v. طلب *'talab*Deny, v. انكار *incâr*Depend, توقف علي * *ta'alla'h,*
*tawa'h'kaf*Deprive, حرمان *'haram*Description, وصف *wa'saf*Deserve, مستحق *mosta'hi'h'h*Desire, رغبة *ragbah*Desirous, راغب *râjib*Despair, يئس *ya-is*Despise, v. احتقر *i'hta'car*Destroy, دمر * اهلك *dammar,*
*ahlah*Detain, امسك * حبس * عوق
*cou-wa'k, 'habas, amsak*Determine, v. جزم *jâzam*Diamond, ماس * الماس *mâs,*
*almâs*Difference, فرق * خلاف *far'h,*
*êhilâf*Different, مخالف *mo'hâlif*Difficult, صعب *'sa'eb*Difficulty, صعوبة *'so'oubah*Dig, حفر *'hafar*Diligent, s. مجتهد *mojtahid*Dine, z. تغذي *tagadda*Dinner, غدا *gadâ*Dirty, وسخ *wasi'h*Disagreeable, مكروه *makrooh*Discontented, غير راضي *gire*
*râ'di*Discourse, حديث * خطاب
'chi'tâb, 'hadith

Discretion, تمیز * رشد *tam-yeez, roshd*

Dishes, صحون * صحاف *so'hoon, 'si'hâf*

Dishonest, غير امين *gire amîn*

Dislike, s. كره *carîh*

Dismiss, v. عزل * صرف *'saraf, eazal*

Disobey, عصى *a'sa*

Displease, اغتاظ *igtâz*

Dispose (of), تصرف في *ta's-'sarf fi*

- Dispute, v. جادل *jâdal*

Distance, بعد *bo'ed*

Distinguish, ميز *my-yaz*

Distress, كرب *carb*

Do, v. فعل *fa'al*

Doctor, طبيب *'tabîb*

Doubtful, مرتب * ملتبس *morîb, moltabis*

Draw, v. سحب * جر *jarr, sa'hab*

Dress, v. a. كسا * البس *casa, albas*

Dressing, ملبس *molbis*

Drive (out of a country), v. طرد *'tarad*

Drink, v. شرب *sharîb*

Drop, s. نقطة *no'ktah*

Drum, طبل *'table*

Dry, ناشف *nâshif*

Duck, بطه *ba'ttah*

Duty, واجب * فرض *far'd, wâjib*

Dwell, سكن *saçan*

E.

Ear, اذن *othn, ozn*

Earn, v. كسب *casab*

Earnest, جد *jidd*

Earth, أرض *ar'd*

Earthenware, فخار *fac'hc'hâr*

Easy, سهل *sahl*

Eat, v. أكل *acal*

Edge (of a sword), حدة *'hadd*

Education, تربية *tarbiyah*

Effect (trace), اثر *athar*

Egg, بيضة *by'dah*

Elegant, ظريف *zarîf*

Eloquence, فصاحة *fa'sâ'hah*

- Empire, سلطنة *sal'tanah*
 Employ (make use of), *v.* استعمال *ista'mal*
 Employment, استخدام *istic'h-dâm*
 Empty, فارغ *fârigh*
 Encourage, *v.* رغب * شجع *raggab*
shajja
 Endeavour, *v.* اجتهد * حاول *ijtahad*
'hâwal
 Enemy, عدو *adool*
 Engagement, ارتباط *irtibât*
 England, إنكلترة *Înhilterrah*
 Entirely, بالكلية *bil colliyah*
 Equal, مساوي *mosâwi*
 Error, غلط *gala't*
 Escape, *v.* نجا * افلت *naja*,
aflat
 Establish, ثبت * انشا *thabbat*,
ansha
 Estate, املاك * عقار *amlâk*,
ea'câr
 Eternal, ابدى *abadee*
 Even (as), بل * حتى *bal, 'hatta*
 Evening, مساء *masâ*
- Event, واقعه *wâ-'hi'ah*
 Evidence, شهادة *shahâdah*
 Evil, شر * سو *soo, sharr*
 Europe, اوربا *ourobba*
 Exact, مضبوط * محزّر *ma'd-boo't, mo'harrar*
 Example, امثال * عبرة *mithâl, eibrah*
 Excellent, فاضل * بارع *fâ'dil, bâri'ah*
 Excuse, عذر *gothr*
 Execute (to kill), قتل *'ha-tal*
 Expect, انتظر *intazar*
 Expense, مصروف *ma'sroof*
 Experience, تجربه * اختبار *ic'h-tibâr, tajribah*
 Explain, شرح *shara'h*
 Explanation, تفسير *tafsir*
 Express (messenger), ساعي *sâ'ih*
 Extensive, مديد *madîd*
 Extent, امتداد *imtidâd*
 Extraordinary, خلاف العادة *c'hilâf al'âdah*

Extravagant, مسرف *mosrif*Eye, عين *ine*

F.

Fable, خرافة * مثل *choráfah*,
*mathal*Face, وجه *wajh*Fag (tire), v. اعيا *a'ya*Fail (bankrupt), افلس *aflas*Faint, v. وني * ضعف *wana*,
'da'عofFair (weather), لطيف *la'tif*Faithful, امين *amin*Fall, v. وقوع *wo'hoo* عFalse, زور *zoor*Family, عيلة *ylah* عFamine, قحط *'ha'ht*Fancy, خيال * وهم *chayál*,
*wahm*Fat, سمين *samin*Father, اب *ab*Fatigue, تعب *ta'ab* عFault, عيب * نقيصه *eibe*,
*na'kisah*Faultless, بلا عيب *bila eibe* عFavour, منة * نعمة *minnah*,
*ni'cmah*Favourable, مستحب مرضي
mar'di, *most'habb*Favourite, مفضل * مستحب
mofa'd'al, *mostahabb*Fear, v. خوف *c'houf*Fearful, s. مخوف * خائف *châif*,
*ma'choof*Feast, عيد *ead*Feather, ريش *reash*Features, اسارير * ملامح *asârir*,
*malâmih*Feed, v. اطعم * مان * علف *galaf*, *mân*, *a'tcam*Fed معلوف *ma'cloof* عFeel, حس *'hiss*Female, انثى *ontha*Ferry, معبر *ma'abar* عFetch, جاب *jâb*Few, قليل *'halil*Field, حقل *'ha'kl*Fight, v. and s. قتال *'hitâl*Find, v. وجد *wajad*Finish, v. اتم *atamm*

- Fish, سمك * حوت *samah*,
'hoot
- Fisherman, صياد *sy-yâd*
- Fix, v. اثبت * قرر *athbat*,
'harrar
- Flag, علم *alam*
- Fling (to throw), رمى *rama*
- Flint, صوان *'saw-wan*
- Floor, حفيظ *'ha'di'd*
- Flour, طحين * دقيق *'ta'hîn*,
da'hi'h
- Flower, زهرة *zahrah*
- Fly, v. طار *'târ*
- Fly, v. (runaway), هرب *harab*
- Food, قوت * طعام *'koot*, *'ta'-*
âm
- Foolish, احمق *a'hma'h*
- Forbid, نهي * منع *naha*, *ma-*
na
- Force, قوة *'koowah*
- Forehead, جبين *jabin*
- Foreign, غريب * اجنبي *garîb*,
ajnabi
- Forest, غابة *gâbah*
- Forget, v. نسي *nasi*
- Forgive, غفر *gafar*
- Former (the), سابق * مقدم
sâbîk, *mô'haddam*
- Formidable (to be feared)
مهيّب * مهول *mahîb*, *mahool*
- Forsake, ترك * هجر *tarah*, *ha-*
jar
- Fortune, بخت * قسمتة *baçht*,
'kismah
- Foundation, اساس *asâs*
- Fountain, عين ينبوع * عين
ine, *yanbooc*
- Fowl, طير *'tîre*
- Freedom (one's own will),
اختيار *ichtiyâr*
- Friend, حبيب *'habîb*
- Friendly, محبة *bima'habbah*
- Frequent, تردد علي * انتاب
taraddad, *intâb*
- Fresh, طري * جديد *'tari*, *jadiul*
- Fruit, فاكهة *fûkihah*
- Full, ممتلي *momtali*
- Furnish, جهز *jahhaz*
- Furniture (of a house) فرش *
جهاز *farsh*, *jihâz*

Future, آتی مستقبل *âti, mos-ta'kbil*

G.

Gain, کسب *kasab*

Garden, بستان *bostân*

Gather, جمع *jama'c*

General (of brigade), جنرال *general*

Generally, غالباً* عموماً *comoo-man, gâliban*

Generosity, سخا* کرم *caram, sa'cha*

Gentle, لطيف *la'tîf*

Gentleman, خواجه *c'hawâja*

Geography, جغرافيه *jagrâfia*

Girl, بنت *bin*t

Give, v. اعطي *a'c'ta*

Glad, فرحان *far'hân*

Glass, زجاج *zojâz*

Gloves, كفوف *cofoof*

Go, v. راح* ذهب *thahab, râ'h*

Gold, ذهب *thahab*

Good, طيب *'ty-ib*

Govern, v. حکم *'hacam*

Government, حکومت *'hocoo-mah*

Grand, عظيم *gazim*

Grandeur, عظمة *gazamah*

Grant, v. انعم ب *an'cam*

Grapes, عنب *inab*

Grass, عشب *goshb*

Grateful, شکور *shacoor*

Gratitude, شکران النعمة *sho-crân annig'mah*

Great, عظيم *gazim*

Green, اخضر *a'ch'dar*

Ground, s. ارض *ar'd*

Grow, نمي *nama*

Guide, s. دلالة *dalâlah*

Guide, v. دليل *daleel*

H.

Habit, عادة *âdah*

Hair, شعر *sha'c*

Half, نصف *ni'sf*

Hand, يد *yad*

Handkerchief, منديل *manideel*

Handsome, جميل *jameel*

- Happened (it), اتفق * جري *jara, ittafa'h*
 Happiness, غبطة * سعادة *gib-tah, sa'adah*
 Happy, سعيد *sa'ead*
 Hard, يابس * قاسي *yâbis, 'hâsi*
 Hardship, قساوة * *'hasâwah*
 Haste, عجلة *cajalah*
 Hasten, استعجل *istacjal*
 Harmless, بلا ضرر *bila 'dalarar*
 Hat, برنيطة *borny'tah*
 Hate, v. ابغض *abga'd*
 Have v. حصل علي *ha'sal cala*
 Hay, برسيم *barsim*
 Head, راس *râs*
 Hear, v. سمع *samiع*
 Heart, قلب *'kalb*
 Heavy, ثقیل *tha'keel*
 Heal (cure), v. شفي *shafa*
 Help, v. ساعد *sâ'ad*
 Help, s. مساعدة *mosâ'adah*
 Hill, تل *tall*
 Hindrance, منع * تعويق *manع, ta'wee'h*
 Hire, v. اكري *akra*
 History, تاريخ *târeec'h*
 Hold, v. مسك *masak*
 Hole, s. خرق *c'har'k*
 Home, وطن *wa'tan*
 Honey, عسل *casal*
 Honour, شرف * عرض *cir'd, sharaf*
 Hope, امل *amal*
 Horn, قرن *'harn*
 Hot, سخن *so'chn*
 Holy, طاهر *'tâhir*
 Hour, ساعة *sâ'eah*
 House, دار * بيت *dâr, bite*
 Humanity, انسانية *insâniyah*
 Hunger, جوع *jooع*
 Hungry, v. جوعان *jouعân*
 Hurt, v. آذي *âtha*
 Husband, بعل * زوج *zouj, baع*

I.

- Idea, فكر *fikr*
 Idle, كسلان *caslân*
 Ignorance, جهل *jahl*
 Ignorant, جاهل *jâhil*

Ill, مريض *marî'd*
 Illness, مرض *marâ'd*
 Imagine, تصور *ta'saw-or*
 Immediate, حاليّ *'hâlee*
 Immense, وافر *wâfir*
 Imperfect, ناقص *nâ'hi's*
 Important (affair), مهمّ *mo-himm*
 Impossible, غير ممكن * محال *mo'hâl, gire mômkin*
 Improbable, غير محتمل *gire mo'htamil*
 Improper, غير مناسب *gire mo-nâsib*
 Imprudence, تهور *tahawor*
 Improve (to), جود * حسنّ *'hassan, jawwad*
 Impropriety, عدم مناسبة *eadam monâsabah*
 Impure, غير خالص *gire c'hali's*
 Incapable, غير قادر *gire 'hâdir*
 Incessant, متواصل * دائم *dâ-im, motawâ-'sil*
 Inclination, ميل *mile*
 Inclined, مائل *mâ-il*

Include (a letter), ضمنّ *'damman*
 Income, إيراد * دخل *irâd, dac'hl*
 Incomplete, غير تامّ *giretâmm*
 Inconvenient, غير موافق *gire mowâfi'h*
 Incorrect, غير صحيح *gire 'sa-'hi'h*
 Increase, زيادة *ziyâdah*
 Indifferent, بغير فرق *bigiri far'h*
 Indisposition, انحراف مزاج *in'hirâf mizâj*
 Infancy, طفولية *'tofooli-yah*
 Infant, طفل *'tifl*
 Inferior, ادنيّ * دون *doon, adna*
 Infinite, غير متناهي *gire mo-tanâhi*
 Influence, تأثير * نفوذ *nofooth, tatheer*
 Inform, اخبار *ic'hbâr*
 Information, خبر *c'habar*
 Ingenious, المعيّ *almaع*
 Inhabitant, ساكن *sâkin*

- Inhuman, عدم انسانية *adam*
insâniyah
- Injure, v. ضرر *'darr*
- Injury, ضرر *'darar*
- Innocence, برائة *barâ-ah*
- Innocent, بري *bari*
- Insecure, غير مضمون *gire*
ma'dmoon
- Insensibility, جنون * عته *jo-*
noon
- Insincere, غير مخلص *gire*
moç'hli's
- Insolent, سفيه *safih*
- Instant (ready), حاضر *'hâ'dir*
- Instruct, درّس * عرف * علم *'darrab*
callam, arraf, darrab
- Insufficient, غير كافي *gire câfi*
- Intelligent, فهم *fahim*
- Intention, نية *ni-yah*
- Interest (advantage), فائدة *fâ-idah*
- Interfere, v. يتداخل *yata-*
dâc'hal
- Interpret, v. ترجم *tarjam*
- Interpreter, ترجمان *tarjomân*
- Interrupt, قطع *'kataع*
- Invent, اخترع *ic'htaraع*
- Investigation, بحث *ba'ht*
- Invincible, غير مغلوب *gire*
magloob
- Invite, دعا *daع*
- Irregular, غير مرتب *gire mo-*
rattab
- Island, جزيرة *jazeerah*
- J.
- Jar, جرة *jarrah*
- Jealous, غيور *ga-yoor*
- Jest, مزح *maz'h*
- Jewel, جوهر *jouhar*
- Join, v. وصل *wa'sal*
- Journal, جرنال *jornâl*
- Journey, سفر *safar*
- Joy, فرح *fara'h*
- Joyful, فرحان *far'hân*
- Judge, v. قضي * حكم *'hacam,*
'ca'da
- Judgment, قضا * حكم *'hokm,*
ca'da
- Juice (lemon), عصير *ع'seer*

Jump, قفز * وثب 'kafaz, wa-
thab

Just, محق * عادل mo'hi'k'h,
عادل

Justice, حق * عدل 'ha'k'h,
عادل

K.

Keel, قعر المركب 'ha'ar al-
marcab

Keen (sharp), حاد 'hâdd

Keep, v. حفظ * ابقى 'hafiz,
اب'ha

Kept, محفوظ ma'hfooz

Kettle, غلاية galla-yah

Key, مفتاح miftâ'h

Kill, v. قتل 'atal

Kind (sort), نوع nouع

Kindness, رفق * احسان rif'h,
i'hsân

King, ملك malik

Kingdom, مملكة mamlakah

Kiss, v. قبل * باس bās, 'cab-
bal

Knee, ركبة rokbah

Kneel, ركع * جثا racaع,
jatha

Knife, سكين sikkeen,

Knock, v. قرع 'karaع

Know, عرف arafع

Knowledge, معرفة ma'arifahع

L.

Laborious, مجتهد * كاد mo-jidd,
câdd

Labour, كد cadd

Labourer, كاد câdd

Lady, ست sitt

Lake, بحيرة bo'hyrah

Lame, اعرج a'arajع

Lament, ناح nâ'h

Lamp, مسرجة masrajah

Land, ارض * عقار ar'd, عا'arع

Language, لغة * لسان lisân,
logah

Large, واسع * كبير wâsiع, cabeerع

Last, آخر âchir

Laugh, v. ضحك 'da'hikع

Lawful, شرعي * حلال sharعع,
'halâl

- Lay up (store), اذخر *iththa*
char
- Lazy, كسلان *caslân*
- Lead, رصاص *ra'sâ's*
- Leaf, ورقة *wara'ah*
- Lean, *adj.* مهزول * نحيف *mah-*
zool, na'hîf
- Leap, طفر *'tafar*
- Learn, تعلم *ta'allam*
- Learned, عالم *âlim*
- Learning, علم *ilm*
- Least, أقل *a'call*
- Leave, *v.* اذن *âzin, athin*
- Left (hand), شمال *shimâl*
- Lend, اعار * سلف *sallaf,*
a'car
- Leisure, فراغ *farâg*
- Leg, ساق *sâ'h*
- Lemon, ليمون *lymoon*
- Length, طول *'tool*
- Let (a house), اكري *acra*
- Liberty, حرية *'horri-yah*
- Lick, *v.* لحس *la'has*
- Lie (to recline), اتكا *ittaca*
- Lie, *s.* كذب *cathib*
- Lie, *v.* كذب *cathab*
- Life, عمر * حياة *comr, 'ha-yâh*
- Light, *adj.* خفيف *c'hafîf*
- Light, *s.* نور *noor*
- Lightning, برق *bar'h*
- Like (similar), مثل *mithl*
- Lion, اسد *asad*
- Liquid, مائع *mâ-i'c*
- Live, *v.* عاش *âsh,*
- Load, *s.* حمل *'hammal*
- Loaf, رغيف *ragîf*
- Lock, قفل *'cofl*
- Lodge, ماي *ma-wa*
- Long, *adj.* طويل *'ta-weel*
- Looking-glass, مرآة *mirâh,*
mirayeh
- Loose (to let), خلي *c'halla*
- Lose, فقد * خسر *fa'cad, c'hasir,*
- Lost, ضائع * مفقود *maf'cood,*
'dâ-i'c
- Love, *s.* محبة * عشق *ma'hab-*
bah, ish'h
- Low, سافل *sâfil,*
- Luggage, عفش * ائقال *a'afsh,*
athéal

M.

- Machine, آلة *âlah*
 Magazine, مخزن *mac'hzin*
 Magnificent, جليل *jalîl*
 Maid, بنت جارية * *bint, jâ-riyah*
 Majesty, عظمة *gazamah*
 Make, v. عمل *amil*
 Made, معمول *magmool*
 Manage, دبر *dabbar*
 Mankind, انسان *insân*
 Manner, منوال *minwâl*
 Manufactory, كرخانة * *mecmal*
carc'hânah, magmal
 Map, خارطة *c'har'tah*
 Marble, مرمر *marmar*
 March, v. زحف علي * *mashi*
masha, za'haf
 Mare, فرس *faras*
 Market, سوق *soo'h*
 Marriage, زواج *zawâj*
 Marry, تزوج *tazaw-waj*
 Master, معلم *mo'allim*
 Mean (sordid), خسيس *c'ha-sees*

- Means (occasion), وسيله *wa-silah*
 Measure, قياس *'hiyâs*
 Meat, لحم طعام *la'hm, 'ta'âm*
 Meet, v. لاقى *lâ'ka*
 Melon, بطيخ *bi'ttic'h*
 Melt, ذاب *thâb*
 Memory, ذكر * *thâkirah, thikr*
 Mend, اصلح *a'sla'h*
 Merciful, رحوم *ra'hoom*
 Merchandise, بضاعة * *tijârah, bi'dâ'ah*
 Merchant, تاجر *tâjir*
 Mercury, زئبق *ziba'h*
 Middle, وسط *wasâ't*
 Mild, لطيف * *halîm, la'tîf*
 Milk, لبن *laban, 'halîb*
 Mill, طاحونة *'ta'hoonah*
 Mind, s. عقل * *bâl, 'a'kl*
 Mine, متاعى لي * *matâ'ei, li*
 Mirth, فرح طرب * *fara'h, tarab*
 Mischief, سوء *soo*
 Miserable, شقي *sha'hi*
 Misery, شقاوة *s'ha'kâwah*

Mismanagement, سوء تدبير *soo tadbeer*

Mistake, غلط *gala't*

Mix, v. مزج * خلط *mazaj, c'hala't*

Moderate, v. عدل *caddal*

Modern, متأخر * مُحَدَّث *mo'h-dath, mota-ac'h c'hir*

Modesty, حشمة *'hishmah*

Moment, دقيقة *da'hi'kah*

Moon, قمر *'camar*

Mountain, جبل *jabal*

Mud, وِجْل *wa'hl*

Mule, بغل *bagl*

Mutual, مشترك *moshtarak*

Myrtle, آس *ás*

Mystery, سر *sirr*

N.

Nail, ظفر * مسمار *zofr, mis-már*

Naked, عريان *coryán*

Name, اسم *ism*

Narrow, ضيق *'dy-i'h*

Nation, أمة *ommah*

Native, متولد * بلدي *baladi, motawallid*

Nature, طبيعة *'tabi'cah*

Natural, طبيعي *'tabi'ci*

Naughty, قبيح *'kabi'h*

Navigation, سفر البحر *safar al ba'hr*

Near, قريب *'harib*

Neat, نظيف * ظريف *nazif, zarif*

Necessary, لازم *lázim*

Need, احتياج *i'hti-yáj*

Neglect, v. اهمل *ahmal*

Negligent, مهمل *mohmil*

Neighbour, جار *jâr*

Net, شبكة *shabacah*

New, جديد *jadid*

Next, قريب (day), قابل *'ha-reeb, 'hábil*

Nice, حسن * طيب *'hasan, ty-ib*

Night, ليل *lile*

Noise, ضجة *'dajjah*

None, لا شيء * لا احد *lá a'had, lá shy*

Nonsense, هذيان *hathayân*

Nothing, لا شيء *lâ shy*

Notice, s. علم خبر * *ilm, c'habar*

Nourish, غذي *gaththa*

Novelty, جدة *jiddah*

Number, عدد *عادad*

Numerous, عديد *عادid*

Nurse, s. مرضعه * دايد *mordicah dâyah*

O.

Oak, بطم *bo'tm*

Oar, مقداف *mi'kdâf*

Oath, قسم * يمين *yamîn, casam*

Obedience, طاعة *'tâعah*

Obedient, طائع *'tâ-عi*

Obey, اطاع *أ'تâع*

Object, v. اعترض *اعت'ara'd*

Object, s. حاجه * شيء *'hâjah, shy*

Objection, اعتراض *اعت'irâ'd*

Oblige, v. من علي *mann ع'ala*

Obscure, غامض * خامل *ع'hâmil, gâmi'd*

Observe, v. لاحظ *لâ'haz*

Obs'acle, مانع *مانع mâniع*

Obstinate, عنيد *عانid*

Obtain, تحصيل *تا'h'seel*

Occasion, فرصة * داعي *for'sah, دا'عi*

Occupy, v. شغل * استعمل *sha-gal, istaعmal*

Occur, جري * وقع *ج'ara, wa'عac*

Occurrence, وقوع *wo'hooع*

Odd (strange), غريب * (number), بدع * فرد *garib, fard, bidع*

Offence, آسأة *isâ-ah*

Offend, v. آسأ *asâ*

Offer, قدم * اعطي *'haddam, ا'ع'ta*

Office, وظيفة *wazîfah*

Officer, ذو وظيفة * ضابط *'dâ-bi't, thoo wazîfah*

Oil, زيت *zite*

Omit, حذف *'hathaf*

Omnipotent (the), قادر علي كل شيء *'kâdir ع'ala coll shy*

Opinion, مذهب * ظن *math-hab, zann*

Opportunity, فرصة *forsah*
 Opposition, مقابلة *mo'âbalah*
 Orange, برتقال *bordo'ân*
 Orator, خطيب * هاتف *cha'tîb*,
hâtif
 Order, s. ترتيب * وصية *tartib*,
wa-'siyah
 Origin, اصل *âsl*
 Ornament, زينة *zinah*
 Out, خارج * برا *c'hârij*, *barra*
 Outside, في الخارج *fi al c'hârij*
 Over, فوق *fou'h*
 Overcome, غلب *galab*
 Overflow, طغى *'tafa'h*
 Overset, ركب * قلب *'ha-*
lab, *racas*
 Overtake, v. ادرك * لحق *ad-*
rah, *la'hi'h*
 Own, خاص *c'hâ'ss*
 Owner, صاحب * مالك *sâ'hib*,
mâlik

P.

Pack, صرة *sorrah*
 Pail, دلو *dalwo*

Pain, وجع *waja*
 Paint, صرّ *saw-war*
 Pale, a. اصفر *a'sfar*
 Parcel, حزمة * صرة *'sorrah*,
'hozmah
 Pardon, عفو *afwo*
 Parents, الاب والام *al ab wa-*
lomm
 Parrot, درة * ببغا *dorrah*,
babbaga
 Partake, في اشترك *ishtarak*
 Particular, مخصوص *ma'ch-*
'soo's
 Party, جماعة *jamâ'ah*
 Pass, v. عبر * مر *abar*, *marr*
 Passage (of troops), مرور *mo-*
roor
 Passenger, مار * مسافر *mârr*,
mosâfir
 Passport, تذكرة السفر *tathkirat*
assafar, *jawâz*
 Passion (anger), غضب *ga-*
'dab
 Passionate, غضوب *ga'doob*
 Paste, طلاء *'tilâ*

Path, ممر * مسلك *mamarr*,
maslah

Patience, صبر *'sabr*

Patient, صبور *'saboora*

Pause, v. وقف *wa'af*

Pay, وفي *wafa*, ادب *adda*

Payment, وفاء *wafâ*, ادأ *adâ*

Peace, سلام *salâm*,
'sol'h

Penalty, غرامة *grâmah*,
nacâl

Pen, قلم *âlam*

Penknife, مبراة القلم *mibrât*
alâlam

Pepper, فلفل *folfol*

Perceive, شعري *shar*,
dara

Perfect, كامل *câmil*

Perfection, كمال *camâl*

Perform, عمل *amil*

Perfume, v. عطر *'attar*,
bac'hâhar

Permission, اجازة *ijâzah*

Permit, اجاز *ajâz*, سا-
ma'h

Perplexed, حيران *'hyrân*

Persevere, واطب *wâzab*

Perseverance, مواظبة *mowâ-
zabah*

Persuade, اقنع *a'knac*

Petition, عرض حال *ar'd 'hâl*

Phial (small bottle), حنجر *'honjoor*

Phrase, جملة *jomlah*,
ibârah

Physic, دواء *dawâ*

Physician, مداوي *'ta-
bîb*, modâwi

Pickles, مختل *mo'hallal*

Picture, صورة *'soorah*

Piece, قطعة *'ki'tac*

Pig, خنزير *chinzeer*

Pillar, عمود *amood*

Pincers, ملقط *mil'ha't*

Pious, تقي *ta'ki*

Pit, حفرة *'hofrah*

Pity, شفقة *shafâ'hah*

Place, موضع *mou'di*

Plague, وباء *'tâ'oon*,
wabâ

Plain, s. بسيط * صريح *basî't*,
'sarî'h
Plank, لوح *lou'h*
Plate, صحن * صفحة 'sa'hn,
'sa'hfah
Play, v. لعب *la'ib*
Pleasant, سار * مرضي *mardi*,
sârr
Pleasure, لذة * حظ *laththah*,
'hazz
Please, اعجب * ارضي *ar'jab*,
ar'da
Plenty, وفور * كثرة *cathrah*,
wofoor
Plough, حرث *'harath*
Poet, شاعر *shâ'ir*
Poetry, شعر *shi'ar*
Point (of a knife or needle),
حد * راس *'hadd, rās*
Politeness, ادب * كياسة *adab*,
kiyāsah
Pony, مهر *mohr*
Poor, فقير *fa'keer*
Possess, ملك *malak*
Possible, ممكن *momkin*

Poverty, فقر *fa'kr*
Power, قدرة *'hodrah*
Powerful, قادر *hâdir*
Practice, عادة * ممارسة *âdah*,
momârasah
Praise, v. مدح * حمد *'hamid*,
mada'h
Prayer, صلاة * دعا *'salâh, do'â*
Prefer, فضل * رجع *raj-*
ja'h, fa'ddal
Prejudice, ضرر *'darar*
Prepare, اعد *a'add*
Presence, حضور *'ho'door*
Present, s. هدية *hadi-yah*
Preserve, v. حفظ * صان *'hafiz*,
'sân
Pretence, دعوى * تعلل *da'wa*,
ta'allol
Pretty, كويس *cowyyes*
Prevail, v. غلب *galab*
Prevent, منع *mana'ar*
Pride, كبر *kibr*
Print, v. طبع *'taba'ar*
Prisoner, اسير *asîr*
Private (in), خلوة *c'halwah*

Probable, محتمل *mo'htamil*
 Proceed, استمر, تقدم *istamarr*,
ta'haddam
 Procure, v. استظهر به * حصل
'ha'ssal
 Produce, v. انتج * اغل *antaj*,
agall
 Produce, s. غلة *gallah*
 Promise, s. وعد *wad*
 Pronounce, لفظ *lafaz*
 Proof, دليل *dalil*
 Proper, مناسب *monâsib*
 Prosperous, موفق * ناجح *mo-*
waffa'h, nâji h
 Protect, احمى * اجار *'hama, ajâr*
 Proud, متكبر *motacabbir*
 Providence, عناية الله *einâ-*
yat Allah
 Province, ايلة *iyâlah*
 Provisions, ذخيرة *thachîrah*
 Prudence, حزم * بصيرة *'hazm*,
ba'sîrah
 Pull, v. جذب *jathab*
 Pulse, نبض *nab'd*
 Punishment, عذاب *gathâb*

Purchase, v. اشترى *ishtara*
 Pure, تقي * خالص *na'hi, châli's*
 Purpose, قصد *'ha'sd*
 Purse, كيس *hees*
 Pursue, v. طارد *'târad*
 Put, وضع *wa'da* ع

Q.

Quail (a bird), سمان *sommân*
 Qualifications, صفة *'sifah*
 Quality (good qualities)
 كيفية *kyfi-yah*
 Quantity, كمية * مقدار *mi'h-*
dâr, cammiyah
 Quarrel, v. نازع *nâza* ع
 Queen, ملكة *malikah*
 Quench, اطفا *a'tfa*
 Quick, سريع *sari* ع
 Quince, سفرجل *safarjal*
 Quill, ريش *reesh*
 Quit, ترك *tarak*
 Quiet, مطمئن * ساكن *mo't-*
ma-inn, sâkin
 Quote, v. نقل * اورد *na'al*,
owrad

Quotation, نقل * ایراد *na'hl*,
irâd

R.

Rabbit, أرنب *arnab*

Rags, رعايل *ra'âbil*

Rain, s. مطر *ma'tar*

Rain, v. مطر *ma'tar*

Raisins, زبيب *zabib*

Rank (soldiers), صف *'saff*

Rare, نادر *nâdir*

Rash, متهور *motahaw-wir*

Raw, ني *nye*

Reach, بلغ *balag*

Read, قرأ *'hara*

Real, حقيقي *'ha'kî'ki*

Reason, عقل * (cause), سبب
ca'hl, sabab

Receive, تسلم *tasallam*

Receipt, s. سند * رجة *sanad*,
raj'ah

Recent, حديث * حادث *'hâ-*
dith, 'hadith

Reckon, حسب *hasab*

Recollect, تذكر *tathakhar*

Recommend, وصي * نوه به
wa'ssa, now-wah

Recompense, مكافاه * مجازاه
mocâfâh, mojâzâh

Recover, استرد * افاق *ista-*
radd, afâ'h

Recovery (of health), افاقة
ifâ'hah

Reflect, فكر *fakhar*

Refresh, طري * اراح *'tarra*,
arâ'h

Refusal, ابا *ibâ*

Refuse, ابي *aba*

Regiment, الاي *alai*

Regret, v. تأسف *ta-assaf*

Regular, مرتب *morattab*

Rejoice, فرح *fari'h*

Renew, جدد *jaddad*

Rent (of a house), كرا *kirâ*

Repair (set in order), صلح *
'salla'h, rammam

Repeat, كرر *carrar*

Repentance, ندامة *nadâ-*
mah

Reply, جواب *jâwab*

Report, *v.* قرّر *áarrar*,
عاشأ *ashá*

Reproach, *v.* لام *lám*,
وآبأ *wabbaáh*

Request, *v.* طلب *ta-*
lab, *iltamas*

Reside, مكأ *macath*

Resist, قاوم *'háwam*,
مانع *mâna*

Resolute, ذو عزيمة *thoo* *cazi-*
mah

Resolve, *v.* عزم *cazam*

Rest, *v.* استراح *istarâ'h*

Rest, *s.* راحة *râ'hah*

Restless, بلا راحة *bila râ'hah*

Result, نتيجة *natîjah*,
'há'sil

Retire, انصرف *in'saraf*

Return, *v.* رجع *raja*

Revive, أحي *ahya*

Reward, جزأ *jazá*

Rich, غني *ganí*

Rice, رز *rozz*

Ride, *v.* ركب *rahíb*

Ring, *s.* خاتم *éhâtím*

Rise, *v.* قام *kâm*

Robber, لص *li'ss*

Roof, سطح *'sa't'h*

Rock, صخر *'sa'hr*

Room, اوضة *bite, ou'dah*

Root, اصل *a'sl*

Rope, حل *'habl*

Ruin, خراب *'charáb*

Run, جري *jara*

S.

Sack, زكيبه *zakeebah*

Sad, كئيب *ca-eab*

Saddle, سرج *sarj*

Safe (and sound), مامون *'*
mamoon, salím

Sail, شراع *shirâ*

Sailor, بحري *ba'hri*

Salary, جمكية *jamki-yah*

Sale, بيع *bey*

Sand, رمل *raml*

Satisfy, *v.* شبع *shabi*,
iktafa

Save, *v.* خلاص *éhalla's*

Saw, *s.* منشار *minshâr*

Scarce, نادر *nâdir*
 Sea, بحر *ba'hr*
 Search, v. فتنش *fattash*
 Season, اوان *awân*
 Secret, سرّ *sirr*
 See, v. نظر *nazar*
 Sell, باع *bâ'c*
 Seek, طلب *'talab*
 Seed, بزر *bazr*
 Seem, ظهر *zahar*
 Seize, قبض *haba'd*
 Send, بعث *ba'ath*
 Sensible, عاقل حساس * *'ahkil, 'hassâs*
 Sense, (understanding) عقل * *'aql*, معني *ma'na*
 Separate, مفصل * مفرد *mof-rad, monfa'sil*
 Serious, جدّ *jidd, razin*
 Servant, خدام *'chaddâm*
 Service, خدمة *'chidmah*
 Set (of things), نسق * *qam nasa'h 'ta'km*
 Settle (an affair), اقرّ * *anhi a'arr, anha*

Shade, ظلّ *zill*
 Shake (a cloth), نفّض *nafa'd*
 Shame, خزي * عيب *chizi, eibe*
 Sharp (knife), حادّ * *hâdd, tharib*
 Shave, v. حلق *'hala'h*
 Shelter (-ed place), ملجأ * *malja*
 Shine, لمع * اشراق *lama'c, ashra'h*
 Shoot, رمى *rama*
 Shop, دكان * حانوت *'hânoot, doccân*
 Short, قصير *'hasîr*
 Show, ابرى * ابدى *abda, ara*
 Shut, v. اغلق * سدّ *agla'h, sadd*
 Sick, مريض *marîd*
 Signal, اشارة * علامه *galâmah, ishârah*
 Silence, سكوت *socoot*
 Silk, حرير *'harîr*
 Sincerity, اخلاص *i'chlâs*
 Sin, v. خطيه *c'hatiyah*
 Sing, غنى *ganna*

Sink, *v.* غرق *gari'h*
 Sit, *v.* جلس * *عاد* *cad, jalas*
 Size, *jirm*
 Sky, *جو* *jow, ra'ki*
 Sleep, *s.* نوم *noum*
 Sleep, *v.* نام *nâm*
 Small, صغير *'sageer*
 Smell, شم *shamm*
 Smile, تبسم *tabassom*
 Smoke (of a pipe), *v.* دخن
da'ch'chân
 Smooth, ناعم *nâ'im*
 Soap, صابون *'saboon*
 Sober, عفيف *'afif*
 Society, جمعية *jam'ci-yah*
 Soft, ناعم * لين *nâ'im, ly-*
ien
 Solid, متين *matin*
 Something, بعض شي *ba'cû*
shy
 Sorrow, حزن *'hozn*
 Sort, نوع * شكل *nou'c, shakl*
 Soul, نفس *nafs*
 Sound, *adj.* صحيح *sa'hî'h*
 Sour, حامض *'hâmi'd*

Space, مدي *mada*
 Spare, *v.* ابقى علي *ab'ka* *cala*
 Speak, *v.* تكلم *tacallam*
 Spectacles, نظارات *nazzârât*
 Spend, صرف *'saraf*
 Spice, بهار *bahâr*
 Split, *v.* شق * صدع *sha'h'h,*
sada'c
 Spoiled, مختسر * متلف *moc'has-*
sar, motlaf
 Spot, شين * موضع *shine,*
mou'di'c
 Spread, *v.* بسط *basa't*
 Spring, (of water) ينبوع * عين
yanbou'c, ine
 Sprinkle, رش *rashsh*
 Stairs, درج *daraj*
 Stand, *v.* قام *'kâm*
 Starving, تفور *ta'daw-war*
 Stay, *v.* مكث *macath*
 Steady, ثابت * ساكن *sâkin,*
thâbit
 Steal, *v.* سرق *sara'h*
 Steer, تسير المركب *tasyeer al-*
marcab

- Stick, *s.* عصا *asā*
 Stiff, يابس *yābis*
 Still (yet), ايضاً *ey'dan*
 Stir, حرك *'harrah, hy-yaj*
 Store, مخزن *mac'hzin*
 Stranger, غريب *garīb*
 Straw, تبن *tibn*
 Strength, قوة *'koowah*
 Stretch, مد *madd*
 Strike, ضرب *'darab*
 String, *s.* خيط *'hi'te, maras*
 Strip (one's clothes), جرد *jarrad*
 Strong, قوي *'hawi*
 Study, درس *daras*
 Subdue, اخضع *a'ch'da*
 Submit, اذعن *a'th'can, sallam*
 Succeed, نجح *naja'h*
 Success, نجاح *naja'h*
 Suck, مص *ma'ss*
 Suffer, كابد *cābad*
 Sugar, سكر *soccar*
- Supply, *v.* امد ** amadd, mār*
 Support, *v.* اسند ** as-nad, agāth*
 Suppose, *v.* قدر ** 'had-dar, fara'd*
 Supreme, سامي ** sāmī, āli*
 Sure, محقق *mo'ha'k'ha'h*
 Surface, وجه *wajh*
 Surprise, حير *'hy-yar*
 Suspicion, شبهة ** ribe, shobhah*
 Swear, *v.* حلف ** a'ksam, 'halaf*
 Sweep, كنس *canas*
 Sweet, حلو *'holow*
 Swell, *v.* انتفخ ** intafach, warim*
 Swim, سبح ** saba'h, ām*
 System, قاعدة ** 'tarī-ḥah, cā'idah*

T.

Take, اخذ *a'chath*

L

Taken, مأخوذ *mac'hooth*
 Talk, تحدث *ta'haddath*
 Teach, v. علم *callam*
 Tear, v. (rend) * مَزَق *chazza'h, maza'a'h*
 Tell, أخبر *chabbar*
 Thank, شكر *shacar*
 Thick, ثخين *thac'hin*
 Think, فكر *faccar*
 Thought, فكر *fier*
 Threat, v. تهدد *tahaddad*
 Throne, عرش *earsh*
 Throw, طرح *'tara'h*
 Thunder, رعد *ra'ed*
 Tie, v. ربط *raba't*
 Tidings, خبر *'chabar*
 Timber, خشب *'chashab*
 Time, وقت *wa'kt*
 Timid, عاني هيب * *âni, hayoub*
 Tired, ملول *malool*
 Tobacco, دخان تبغ * *do'chân, tabg*
 Tooth, سن *sinn*
 Torch, مشعل *mish'al*

Toss, زَج *zajj*
 Touch, لمس *lamas*
 Toy, داح *dâ'h*
 Trade, حرفة *'hirfah*
 Translation, ترجمة *tarja-mah*
 Travel, v. سافر *sâfar*
 Tread, وطى *wa'ti*
 Treacherous, خائن *'châ-in*
 Trifling, زهيد *zahîd*
 True, حق *'ha'k'h*
 Trust, v. ائكل * ترجي *tarajja, ittacul*
 Truth, حق حقيقة * *'ha'ki'kah*
 Try, جرب *jarrab*
 Turn, v. ادار *adâr*
 Turnip, لفت *lift*

U.

Ugly, قبيح * بشع *bashi', kabî'h*
 Umbrella, ظلة * شمسية *sham-si-yâh, zollah*
 Unable, v. عاجز *âjiz*
 Unanimous, بلا اسم *bila ism*

Uncertain, غير محقق *gire moha'kka'h*

Understanding, فهم *fahm*

Unhappy, شقي *sha'hi*

Unjust, جائر *â-ir*

Unlocked, غير مقفل *gire ma'kfool*

Unworthy, غير جدير *gire jadîr*

Upright, مستقيم *mosta'keem*

Urgent, مضطر *mô'd'tarr*

Use, v. استعمال *ista'ermal*

Use, s. عادة * استعمال *isti-
mâl, âadah*

Useful, نافع مفيد * *nâfi'ع,
mofid*

Useless, غير نافع *gire nâfi'ع*

Utterly, بالكلية *bil colli-yah*

V.

Vacant, خالي *'châli*

Vain, باطل مزهو * *bâ'til,
mazhoo*

Value, قيمة *'kimah*

Valuable, نفيس ثمين * *na-
fis, thamîn*

Various, متنوع *motanou wi'ع*

Vanish, اضمحل *i'dma'hull*

Venture, تجاسر *tojâsar*

Vexation, تكدير *tahdeer*

Vice, رذيلة *ratheelah*

Vigilant, متنبه *montabih*

Violent, عنيف *aneef*

Virtue, فضيلة *fa'deelah*

Visit, زيارة *ziyârah*

Voice, صوت *sout*

Volume, مجلد *mojallad*

Voyage, سفر البحر *safar al-
ba'hr*

W.

Wages, اجرة *ojrah*

Waggon, عجلة *cajalah*

Wait, انتظر *intazar*

Wake, v. a. ايقظ *ey'âz*

Walk, v. مشي *masha*

Wall, حائط سور * *'hâ-i't, soor*

Want, v. احتاج *i'htâj*

Warm, دافئ *dâfi*

Wash, v. غسل *gasal*

Waste, v. اتلف *atlaf*

Watch, v. سهر *sahir*

Watch, s. ساعة *sâ'eah*

Water, ماء * *mâ, mowhy-yah*

Wax, شمع *sham'c*

Way, طريق *'tarî'h*

Wear, v. لبس *labîs*

Weave, نسج *nasaj*

Weight, وزن *wazn*

Well (good), طيب *'ty-ib*

Wet, مبلول *mablool*

Whisper, نأجى * *nâja, washwash*

Whole, جملة * تمام *jomlah, tamâm*

Wide, واسع *wâsi'c*

Wife, زوجة *zoujah*

Wine, خمر * شراب *c'hamr, sharâb*

Wisdom, حكمة *'hikmah*

Wise, حكيم *'hakeem*

Wish, رغبة *ragbah*

Wonderful, عجيب *cajeeb*

Work, عمل *camal*

Workshop, محل العمل *ma-'hall alcamal*

Worth, قيمة *'kîmah*

Wound, جرح *jor'h*

Wounded, مجروح *majroo'h*

Wreck (ship), انكسار المركب *inkisâr al marcab*

Write, كتب *catab*

Wrong, خطأ * مخطي *'cha'ta, moc'h'ti*

Wrought, معمول *ma'cmoon*

Y.

Yard (measure), ذراع *thirâ'c*

Year, سنة * عام *sanah, câ'm*

Yellow, اصفر *a'sfar*

Yesterday, امس * البارحة *ams, al bârî'hah*

Yield, v. (deliver up) سلم ب *sallam*

Young, صغير * شاب *shâbb, sagîr*

You, انتم *antom*

Youth, شباب *shabâb*

Z.

Zeal, غيرة *geyrah*

Zealous, غيور *ga-yoor*

Zephyr, صبا *'sabâ*

Zero, صفر *'sifr.*

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY
BERNARD QUARITCH,
16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

NOW IN THE PRESS,
A TURKISH ENGLISH
AND
ENGLISH TURKISH
DICTIONARY.

By J. W. REDHOUSE,
ORIENTAL INTERPRETER AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON;
FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
IN A DIPLOMATIC CAPACITY;
AUTHOR OF A TURKISH DICTIONARY EXPLAINED IN TURKISH,
AND OF THE "GRAMMAIRE DE LA LANGUE OTTOMANE."

Mr. Redhouse's Dictionary will make about 700 pages,
and will shortly be ready.

BARKER'S TURKISH GRAMMAR,
DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY;
A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE ACQUISITION OF THE
TURKISH LANGUAGE.

1 vol. 12mo. 166 pp. *cloth*, 4s.

Great pains should be taken to forward a copy of this useful work to every Officer, and even to all non-commissioned Officers of the Army and Navy in the East.

The Grammar is short and practical: the Dialogues embrace all the most useful questions and likely answers: the Vocabulary contains about 1250 of the most useful words.

 THE BOOK HAS ALL THE ORIENTAL WORDS BOTH IN THE ORIGINAL TURKISH AND THE PRONUNCIATION IN ROMAN LETTERS.

"A little book of the time, very opportune in its appearance. This book should be the companion of every Englishman on his way to Constantinople."—*Athenæum*, June 10, 1854.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY
BERNARD QUARITCH,
16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

ARABIAN CHRISTIANITY.

HISTORY OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY IN ARABIA,

By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Hon. M.R.S.L.,
&c., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of
France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres),

8vo. 200 pp. *excellent paper and large type, with learned foot-notes, and
many quotations from Arabian, Syrian, and Byzantine Writers,*
cloth, just published at 6s.

"Wright's Early Christianity in Arabia," supplies an important link wanted in the history of the establishment of Christianity. Gibbon, Mosheim, Neander, etc. are all equally deficient on that point, on account of the great difficulty of consulting the few sources scattered through the ancient Arabian authors. The volume concludes with the period of Muhammed, and relates the paramount influence of Christianity over that shrewd man's mind.

The style of this respectable library volume is fluent, without useless display of learning.

Only 500 copies were printed.

"In this historical essay we have the result of Mr. Wright's early studies in Oriental literature and in those obscure records which bear on the state of the East at a period anterior to Mohammed's conquest. Through the glimmerings of tradition we discern in that province of the Arabian peninsula called the Happy, an active people, who lived in luxury on their abounding plains. Pastures and plantations, naturally rich, afforded them subsistence; they laboured only for their own pleasure—they amassed the stores of an imperial opulence—they were sumptuous without effeminacy, and spoiled their splendours by no corruptions. Scholars and poets were their favoured guests. Such was the picture of Yemen, with its Sabaean inhabitants, which the ancients possessed; but the country passed through many changes, and a far different scene was opened to the sight of conquering Islam when the last of the independent chiefs ruled and died. Mr. Wright has diligently collected materials for a view of the peninsula, under its early Christian aspects, and has, with some scholarship, compared the testimony of writers in Europe and Asia. His book is meritorious as an example of careful research and honest criticism. We have much respect for any earnest endeavours to throw light on the politics and on the social and intellectual history of such distant periods, and of races which, like the Arabian, have been wholly changed or totally destroyed."—*Athenæum*.

REMAINDERS,

SOLD BY

BERNARD QUARITCH,

16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Grimm's Germanic Mythology: Deutsche Mythologie,
2 vols. 8vo. *third edition*, *sd.* 16s. 1854.

— The same, 2 vols. 8vo. *hf. bd. mor.* 22s.
Goettingen, 1854.

This work has been scarce for some years, and is now offered in a new and much cheaper edition.

Goethe's Faust Illustrated: Faust, eine Tragödie von Goethe, mit Zeichnungen von Seibertz, Erster Theil, atlas 4to. *superbly illustrated by 15 large spirited steel engravings, and 7 large and numerous small woodcuts*, (pub. at 36s.) *sd.* 25s.
Stuttgart, 1853.

The companion to Kaulbach's edition of Reynard the Fox.

German School Dictionary: Elwell's German Dictionary, German-English and English-German, 2 vols. in 1, stout 12mo. *third edition*, (pub. at 7s. 6d.) *new in roan*, 5s.
Braunschweig, 1853.

Elwell's is a new and very complete German Dictionary: it comprises the New and Scientific Words. The Genitive and Plural of every Noun is given; a feature of importance for beginners in the study of the German language.

German Pocket Dictionary: Williams' German Dictionary, German-English and English-German, 2 parts in 1 vol. stout 16mo., *neat in roan*, 3s. 1853.

The above is the only German Pocket Dictionary giving the Genitives and Plural of the Nouns.

Shaw's Specimens of Ornamental Metal Work, 4to.
50 fine plates of most elaborate designs, peculiarly well adapted for
practical purposes, (pub. at 2l. 2s.), hf. bd. 20s. 1836.

The three copies sold separately at Mr. Shaw's sale fetched 25s.
34s. 31s.

A work of great utility for the Manufacturing Districts.

Romance. Charlemagne, an Anglo-Norman Poem of
the XIIth. Century, now first published, with an Introduction
and a Glossarial Index by Fr. Michel. 12mo. (pub. at 10s. 6d.)
cloth, 6s. 1836.

In the days of Romance, Charlemagne is said to have travelled to
Jerusalem about the year 802. This supposed fact was very
generally believed during the middle ages, even by learned writers
of that period. Charlemagne's battles with the Turks and Sara-
cens, and his adventures in the East, are a picture of Events
which occurred a few centuries afterwards.

Piers Ploughman. The Vision and the Creed of Piers
Ploughman, edited, with Notes and a Glossary, by Wright.
2 vols. 12mo. (pub. at 21s.), cloth, 10s. Pickering, 1842.

— The same, 2 vols. 12mo. *morocco extra, gilt
edges*, 1l. 5s. * 1842.

Only 500 copies printed, which are now all dispersed.

"Like all Middle-English poems written on the principle of alliteration, the 'Vision of Pierce Plowman' abounds in philological difficulties; and these are increased by the fact that no satisfactory edition of the text had yet appeared. The poem itself is exceedingly interesting. Whoever the writer was, he wrote well. He was a keen observer of human nature; alive to the abuses which prevailed in Church and State at the period when he lived, and equally competent and willing to expose them. Along with the most pungent satire and the sternest invective there are interspersed, throughout his work, passages of a different character—touches exhibiting a deep perception of the gentler feelings of human nature—lines which in harmony and grace and beauty, would not suffer by a comparison with the more admired productions of the courtly Chaucer."—*Athenæum*.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.
32.
33.
34.
35.
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.
41.
42.
43.
44.
45.
46.
47.
48.
49.
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.
55.
56.
57.
58.
59.
60.
61.
62.
63.
64.
65.
66.
67.
68.
69.
70.
71.
72.
73.
74.
75.
76.
77.
78.
79.
80.
81.
82.
83.
84.
85.
86.
87.
88.
89.
90.
91.
92.
93.
94.
95.
96.
97.
98.
99.
100.





BIBLI
V